The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,059 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
—CATHAY	2283	500	M. de Horne	2nd Aug.
*P. PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3941	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*P. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "
*P. MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*P. VALETTA	4911	1099	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	3726	500	R. Hazelwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked P, proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Paranio, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. H. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2934	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	sail.
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	4th Aug.

Passengers by s. s. Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 21st, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all othe steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL.

MR. JACKSON, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the liberal support he has received at their hands for the past 10 years, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED his FAMILY HOTEL to a healthily situated and commodious Bungalow more suited in every way to meet the requirements of Travellers and Residents, being replete with Home Comforts, it is near the Railway Station than his late premises and adjoins "Jackson's Cash Stores" and the Depy. Assist. Adjt. Genl's Office.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. LEWIS COYLE, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as attorneys to Mr. A. V. FERRIS, the administrator in Bombay to the above estate, at our office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 20th day of July 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

JAS. McCABE'S

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 27, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUBILEE PRAYER BOOKS.

FOR PRESENTATION.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, bound in best quality Calf, with Gold Edges, with the figure of Brittania standing on the World, in Bass Relief, on the Cover. Price Rs. 6-4.
Do. do. with the Ancient and Modern Hymn Book combined. Price Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

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ALBUMS, plain and ornamented, in all the latest designs, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 80.
LADIES' CARRIAGE or HAND BAGS, fitted and unfitted, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.
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NOTE and LETTER CASES, very useful Presents for Gentlemen, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25.
PHOTOGRAPHS of the ROYAL FAMILY, &c., Cabinet size, Re. 1-12 each; Panel size, Rs. 6 each.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, an immense variety, in Plush, Wood, Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 25 each.
GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES, in Leather and Crocodile Hide, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8.
LADIES' CARD CASES, in Morocco and Russia Leathers and Crocodile Hides, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 15.
CARD BOXES, very neat and ornamental Boxes to contain 2 packs of Cards, Rs. 4-8.
Do. do. 4 packs, Rs. 8.
CIGAR CASES, an unequalled assortment in Crocodile Hide, Pigskin, Russia and Morocco Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 30.
CIGAR CASES, in Crocodile Hide, with solid Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.
CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide, Russia, Morocco, and other Leathers, from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 25.
CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES, in Fancy Leathers, Plush, Old Tapestry, and Leather and Crocodile combined, from Rs. 9-8 to 12-8.
FANS—A large assortment of Plain White, Plain Black, and Painted, from Re. 6 to Rs. 45.
DRESSING CASES, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, in a variety of new Leathers, from Rs. 18 to 25.
GLOVE STRETCHERS—In Boxwood As. 12 each. In Ivory, Rs. 12-8 each.
IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES. Sets in cases, suitable for Presentation from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
INKSTANDS—An immense variety of Fancy Patterns, Rs. 9 to Rs. 60.
DATE STANDS, in a variety of fancy Leathers, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 30.
TANTALUS SCENT FRAMES—In oak, neatly mounted in Nickel, and secured with Lock and Key, 3 Bottle Frames, Rs. 22-8; 4 Bottle Frames, Rs. 30.
WORK BASKETS—Very neat pattern, in Wicker Work, ornamented with Plush Fringing, &c., and lined with Satin, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.
WRITING DESKS—A large assortment, suitable for Presents to either Ladies or Gentlemen, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.
WRITING CABINETS—Specially designed as a Presentation Article for Gentlemen, Rs. 70 to Rs. 95.
JEWEL CASES—A large assortment in Plush, Calf, Morocco and other Fancy Leathers, &c., from Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.
GENTS' TRAVELLING JEWEL CASES, size 6 by 3, specially made to carry in Dressing Bags, &c., Rs. 16 each.
PHOTO SCREENS—In Leather, Plush, &c., to take Cabinet Photos, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 35.
HOUSEWIVES—Specially made for Officers going on service, &c., and fitted with strong Needles, Cotton, Buttons, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.
LADIES' FANCY HOUSEWIVES—In neat and new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
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NEWSPAPER RACKS—Made to take the Daily Newspapers, a very neat and elegant Ornament for the Library. Price Rs. 9-8 each.
CRUMB BRUSHES AND TRAYS—In Oak, Papier Mache, &c., a very useful Article for any Household, Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS—An immense assortment, a most useful Present to a Lady, Rs. 18 to 45.
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Ditto ditto of superior quality to hold a book at any angle required, Rs. 30.
LADIES' WAIST BELTS—In fancy Leathers, &c., &c., Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 14.

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ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.
One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.
One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.
One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.
And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

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THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS.

	For Plates.	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12.
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.		Rs. 175.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 260.	Rs. 320.	—
" Square Bellows Body Camera	...	—	—	Rs. 154.	Rs. 210.	Rs. 260.
" Portable Landscape Cameras	...	Rs. 115.	Rs. 140.	Rs. 200.	—	—
" Improved Universal "	...	—	Rs. 150.	Rs. 170.	—	—

Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 160 | Complete dry plate kit, 8½ by 6½.....Rs. 265
Do. do. 6½ by 4½..... " 200 | Do. do. 10 by 8 ..... " 375

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The A. B. C. set—comprising Camera with double dark slide Lens, Stand, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c. Packed in cardboard box.
For Plates 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 50. Printing set for same Rs. 25.
The Oxford set—complete with Camera, two double dark slides Lens, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c.
For Plates 6½ by 4½.....Rs. 110 Printing set for same Rs. 34.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size....	4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
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PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

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As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit' best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

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ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
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STRIPED SATINS,
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NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

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Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

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INVALID'S PORT WINE.

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Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
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PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

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MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FOR ELECTRO-PLATE.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
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Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
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Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
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Fancy Prints.
Drills, in all colours.
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Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,

Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
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Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC.—THE SCOTTISH MASONIC FRATERNITY in Bombay proposes giving a BANQUET in honour of their GRAND MASTER MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER SIR HENRY MORLAND, Knight, soon after his return to Bombay, which is shortly expected. The cost of tickets of admission, which will be issued to all Master Masons, irrespective of Constitution, has been fixed at Rs. 7-8 each.

Applications for tickets will be registered by the GRAND SECRETARY, Freemasons' Hall, Byculla.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, July 27th, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that NUROTUMDASS VUNARSEY has contracted to sell All that piece or parcel of Land admeasuring four thousand one hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No. 515, situate at Dhobi Talao, out of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Cowasjee Eduljee Byney, on the west by the Marine Street, on the north by the Second Marine Line, and on the south by the First Marine Line, which Land is in possession of tenants holding under Faezendaree Tenure. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of July 1887.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOW ON HAND,
THE GRAPHIC
JUBILEE CELEBRATION NUMBER.
THIS NUMBER CONTAINS
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.
PRICE Re. 1; POST-FREE Re. 1-4;
PER V. P. POST. Re. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs. a.
GRAPHIC JUBILEE CELEBRATION No. ...	1 0
Holiday Number of London Society ...	0 11
Song of Love and Liberty or Fifty Golden Years	0 11
The Prime Minister and Tom; Plays for Young People ...	0 11
Game of Cricket; by F. Gale ...	1 6
Life of Queen Victoria ...	1 1
Peter the Great, with illustrations ...	0 11
The Pleasures of Life; by Sir John Lubbock ...	2 6
Hester's Venture ...	1 10
The Palace in the Garden; by Mrs. Molesworth, illustrated ...	3 8
Madame's Grand Daughter; by Francis Mary Peard ...	4 2
Harry Joscelyn; by Mrs. Oliphant ...	3 8
White's Natural History of Selborne (Camelot Classics) ...	0 11
Charlotte Bronte; by A. Birrell (Gt. Writer Series) ...	0 11
Selected Bowles, Lamb, and Hartley Coleridge (Canterbury S) ...	0 11
Lady Branksmere; by author of Molly Bacon	1 6
Beneath the Wheels; by Mrs. Notley ...	1 6
Red Camellia; by Du Boisgobey, 2 vols ...	1 6
In the Carquinez Woods; by Bret Harte ...	0 11
Wilful Young Woman; by Alice Price ...	0 11
Book of Snobs; by Thackeray ...	0 11
Little Folks, Volume 25 ...	3 8
Our Married Men; by Lillie Harris ...	0 6
Mr. Punch's Victorian Era. Part 2 ...	1 6
Midsummer Night Dream (Cassell's N. Liby.) 0-6 and ...	0 4
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Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Cercle Littoraire, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Akbar (s) arrived yesterday from Jedda.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Runnymede (barque) sailed yesterday for False Point.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Aspatria and Clan Macdonald entered, and the s.s. Loch Ettive left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 23rd instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 24,174 in receipts.

REPORT THEFT.—Tookaram Shewa, a labourer living within the limits of the Prince's Dock extension works, reported to the police, that during his absence from home on Tuesday, his premises were entered and Rs. 70 in currency notes and cash stolen from a box.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Gorupdeo Road, touching the death of Babloo Laximon, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer, and had been suffering from fever for the past month. Being missed from his house on Monday, a report was made to the police, and his dead body was subsequently found in a well at Tank Bunder. The verdict was suicide whilst suffering from delirious fever.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Gorupdeo Road, touching the death of Visram Goonajee, aged 25 years, a labourer in the Kaiser-i-Hind mill. On the 15th instant, while putting a belting over a drum, he was caught in the belting and his thigh was fractured. He had been in the J. J. Hospital for two days, when he was taken home by his relatives, where he died. The verdict was one of "accidental death."

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT UPPER MAHIM.—The Bishop of Damaun visited St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, on Sunday last, and was received by the parishioners with demonstrations of welcome. His Lordship said a low mass at 8-30 a.m., addressed a short exhortation to the congregation, and concluded the ceremony by pronouncing the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. As there was some misunderstanding in the parish, the Bishop invited the parishioners to lay before him their grievances, which he said he would be happy to redress. A committee was appointed to make further inquiries into the subject.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—Hummunta Nursoo, a bricklayer, living at Cammatteepoora, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday charged at the instance of Superintendent Smith, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having stolen property belonging to twenty-two different complainants, consisting of articles of wearing apparel, bedding, copper vessels, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 17-4. The parties aggrieved were principally residents of Cammatteepoora. The Magistrate took the evidence upon three of the charges. The accused pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A BALL AT DHARWAR.—A correspondent writes:—The Gymkhana Club at this station gave a ball on the 13th instant, which was a grand success. No suitable building being available, a large shed used for playing badminton in during the rains was for the nonce converted into a dancing saloon. A portion of this shed, 66 by 20 feet, was taken up and floored with stretched canvas for dancing. On both sides of the shed a space of about five feet was covered with a choice collection of foliage plants, such as palms, crotons, anthuriams, maidehair ferns, &c., among which were placed chairs in groups, making the sight a very pretty one when viewed from the entrance. At the end of the structure a room was improvised for the ladies, with an arched entrance made of brick red and white paper in imitation of gneiss-dressed masonry. Conspicuous was a large-sized portrait of the Queen, with a transparency 17 feet in length, bearing the motto "Long live our Queen." The music was supplied by the band of the 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, which played under a golden bamboo tree in a monster tub. A number of Chinese lanterns suspended from the larger plants added greatly to the effect of the scene. The decorations were entrusted to Mr. Houghton, who displayed great taste and ingenuity in carrying out the work. The other arrangements fell to Mr. Hugh Lindsay, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Joiner, and Mrs. Price, who deserve much praise for the time and labour bestowed. Dancing was kept up till 3 a.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTER-ELECT AT HYDERABAD.—The Nawab Asman Jah left Bombay for Hyderabad on Friday, accompanied by his own suite and the deputation that had been sent by his Highness to meet him on landing. The Nawab broke his journey at Gulburga chiefly for the purpose of visiting the shrine of the celebrated saint, Gaisoo Daraz, who lies buried there. He spent the whole of Saturday there, and in the evening he received the intelligence of the death of his Highness' eldest son. He at once ordered all ceremonial, including the "narbat," which was then in full swing at Government House, to cease, and telegraphed to Colonel Marshall to dispense with the attendance of officials on the platform of the Hyderabad station, and a notice to this effect was accordingly issued. Orders were also wired to his own people to stop all preparations for his reception. His departure from Gulburga on Sunday morning was consequently private, and his reception at Hyderabad in the evening was supposed to be unofficial, though a large number assembled at the station, including nearly all who would have done so had the notice not been issued. All the Residency officials, with the exception of Mr. Cordery, to whom the Nawab had also telegraphed, were present in political uniform; so also were the members of his Highness' staff, including Colonel Marshall and the Nawab Mahbub Yar Jung. On alighting, the Nawab shook hands with Colonel Marshall, the Residency staff, and a number of others, and at once proceeded to his carriage, in which he drove, accompanied by Colonel Marshall, to Bushear Bagh, and thence to Sifealad, to pay his respects to his Highness, who, however, was unable to see him, owing to his recent bereavement, but sent out a gracious message that he was pleased to hear of the Nawab's safe arrival at the capital.—*Deccan Times.*

HIGH COURT—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

For Judgment as to damages.

6-86—Little S F and N—Hajibhoy Lalljі and others.
vs The steamship Shastri and others—Chalk W and S.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

8-87—Hore C and B—Venayek Wishwanath vs. Ramchundra Crastnath Rana—In person, Part heard.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Long Causes.

475-86—Macfarlane E and H—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs. Oomer Jamal and another—Ardasir H and D.

63-87—Tyabjee and D—Sittabai and others vs. Dhana Pachaia and others—Chalk W and S.

152-87—Moreshwar and L—Ismail Hajee Isack vs. Mahomed Hoossien bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

118-87—Muljee B B—Goculdas Dowjee vs. Kaikhushroo Muncherjee Hoora Manek and others—Bomonjee and H.

70-87—M H Khan—Kalidas Govun vs. Vajeram Bhugwan Patel—Manaklal and D.

158-87—Tobin and R—Mahomedally Jafferjee vs. Mulloo Mukund—Muljee B B.

124-87—In person—Mangal Raghao vs. Bamonjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry—Payne G and S.

136-87—In person a pauper—Christiana Georgiana Biggiee vs. William Biggiee and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

114-86—Bicknell and K—P F de Souza and another vs J F Vaz and others—Tobin and R in person, and Hore C and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

342-86—Pestonji and R—Cowasji Palonji Chowna vs. Rakhmani Vahuji—Little S F and N—Part heard.

156-87—Ardaseer H and D—Hajee Oomer Tyeb vs. Adamjee Kurrimbhoy and another—J C Cama.

171-87—Winter and B—C L Pierre vs W J Farrow—Hore C and B.

177-87—Bicknell and K—Sudkaji Vishram vs. Mya Saheb Rajbhai—Hore C and B.

184-87—Thakorodas D and C—Datoobhoy Ebrahim vs Aboobucker Mooladina—Bomanjee and H.

188-87—Ardasir H and D—Dharamsey Purshotum and another vs T Chuttoorbhooj Hemraj—Hore C and B.

192-87—J C Cama—Framji Hormusji Commissariatwalla vs Sulleman Lukha—Crawford and B.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, when the other members present were:—Colonel Merewether, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., R. M. Sayani, and Javerilal Umiashunker.

A PARSEE LADY'S LAND.

Colonel Merewether said that, with reference to the land on the Ripon Road taken up for road improvements from Perozbai, widow of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Mehta, he understood the Municipal Commissioner wished to lay before them some fresh information, which might induce the Council to reconsider the decision they had arrived at in the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said: Mr. McEwen, who had been in charge of the negotiation for the taking up of land in that quarter, had put him in possession of information and correspondence which he (the Commissioner) regretted was not before him when he wrote his last report upon the subject. The further information, the details of which were read to the Council, showed that she had been treated far more handsomely than had been stated on her behalf; and the Commissioner was sorry for the lady who had been badly advised, and acting under that advice, must have lost some money.

The Chairman said that this explanation considerably altered the phase of the case as presented by Perozbai.

Dr. Cowasjee: I wish the facts had been brought to the notice of the Council before.

The Municipal Commissioner: I regret I had not the information when I wrote my report which Mr. McEwen has since placed before me.

Mr. M. N. Banajee thought that, if a short statement came from the Municipal Commissioner, it might be brought before the Corporation, and then a proper resolution might finally be passed in the matter.

Colonel Merewether said he took it that the last resolution of the Council would not be acted upon.

The Chairman: I understand it has not been communicated to the lady yet.

The Council then resolved that, in reference to the last resolution of the Council, and in view of the further information furnished to the Council by the Municipal Commissioner, the resolution in question be not communicated to the lady.

WASTE OF WATER.

The Council resumed consideration of the report of the Works Committee on the question of the detection and prevention of waste of water by the adoption of Deacon's meter system, and a letter of 16th May last from the acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of extra establishment required for the detection and prevention of waste of water for the current year.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, asking that water at a reduced rate be supplied to the Borah Sanitarium.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was of opinion that the Parsee Sanitarium and the Borah Sanitarium, which were health resorts for the poor, should be supplied water at a nominal rate. If any portion of the premises was occupied by the owners and well-to-do people, they should be made to pay the full rate for that portion. The institutions were in themselves charitable institutions.

Mr. Banajee agreed with Dr. Cowasjee in thinking that the portions used by the poor as health resorts should be given water at a nominal rate.

It was stated that Mr. Ollivant had made a promise to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy that the Borah Sanitarium would be charged a nominal rate for its water-supply, and that, relying on that promise, Mr. Adamjee had introduced into their Sanitarium the new water-closet system.

Mr. Raghunath said that, if the promise had been given, and he took it for granted that it had been given, only a nominal rate should be charged, the full rate being charged for any portion occupied by the owner or other well-to-do people.

The Chairman said he agreed with Mr. Raghunath that the promise should be adhered to; but he thought it would be impracticable to do so when the new water-closet system was introduced and the heavy cost had to be provided for.

Colonel Merewether thought that a higher rate should be charged for both the Sanitariums. It was known that the privileges were being abused; and it would be simply a scandal if water was supplied at a nominal rate for the institutions when they were used by well-to-do people.

The Chairman said it would be no libel to say that well-to-do people did reside in the Sanitariums occasionally.

Mr. Javerilal said that, as soon as it was known that in case of abuse, a higher rate for supplying water would be charged, the abuse would not be long-lived. The premises were known to be health resorts for the poor, and he would suggest that water should be supplied free.

It was proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Banajee, that the water supplied to the Borah and Panday Sanitaria be charged at the nominal rate of one rupee as charitable institutions, and that 1 quarter in these institutions were set aside for the use of the founders, their families or friends, such portions of the buildings be assessed at the usual rates for house property.

The proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

The remaining recommendations of the Committee were then sanctioned; and it was resolved that the by-laws now sanctioned be recommended to the Corporation for confirmation; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps for their publication as required by the Act.

NEW MARKET IN DELISLE ROAD.

The Chairman read a letter from Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, on behalf of Mr. Dhondoo Krishnajee Mahare, relating to the establishment of a new market in DeLisle Road by Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Khote, C.I.E., and asking that full inquiry be made in the matter before sanctioning the opening of any new private vegetable market thereat.

The Chairman said the position of affairs was this. When a report of the sanction given by the Council to the opening of the market appeared in the newspapers, the solicitors sent this letter, and on receiving it, the secretary had replied that the sanction had already been given.

Dr. Cowasjee: I would take no notice of such letters.

The Council resolved that the letter from Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown be recorded.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded a copy of a Government resolution, stating that the Governor in Council had much pleasure in acceding to the wish of the Municipal Corporation and of the general committee appointed by the inhabitants of the City of Bombay, and was pleased therefore to direct that the name of the Institute be the "The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute." The Commissioner requested that the necessary authority for the payment of the sum of Rs. 80,000 as Municipal contribution towards the Institute be now given. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved that the acting Municipal Commissioner be now authorised to make the payment to the Chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Committee.

PROPOSED PRIVATE MARKET AT NULL BAZAAR.

A letter was read from Mr. Chabildas Lalloobhoy, forwarding copies of correspondence between himself and the acting Municipal Commissioner relative to the opening of a private market on his ground at Null Bazar, Eskloe Road, and asking the Council to give this matter full consideration.

Mr. Charles explained that Mr. Chubildas' land lay between two Municipal markets, which were the best paying Municipal markets in Bombay. He could not find any where on the records that Mr. Arthur Crawford, when Municipal Commissioner, had given an undertaking to Mr. Chubildas never to require his ground for Municipal purposes.

Dr. Cowasjee: Even if such a promise had been given it would not be binding on us.

It was proposed by Dr. Cowasjee, seconded by Colonel Merewether, and resolved that, in reply to his letter, Mr. Chubildas be informed that the Council adhered to their resolution, dated 29th ult., that no permission to open a private market adjoining the Null Bazaar markets will be granted.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded to the Council a short draft Act on the subject of the adulteration of food. This draft had been prepared by the solicitors, who stated that it adopted the wording recently found necessary in the latest English law on the subject. The Commissioner thought the draft Act was very suitable. It was resolved that the draft Act be circulated.

THE BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE.

The Council considered a letter from the secretary, Bombay Pinjrapole, relative to the rate levied in respect of water supplied to the Bombay Pinjrapole, and also the wheel-tax on carts and vehicles of the institution, and asking the Council to grant exemption from the payment thereof. It was resolved that the institution be charged the same water-rate as is charged to hospitals, but with respect to the application for exemption from payment of wheel tax on the carts and vehicles of the institution the Municipal Commissioner was requested to make fuller inquiries.

SUBSCRIPTION TO A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A letter was submitted from the secretary, Technical Education Association, Nagpur, forwarding copy of the first issue of a monthly magazine, called the *Kosagar*, and asking Corporation to subscribe for one copy of the magazine for each of the schools in the city of Bombay supported by Municipal grants. The Council resolved to inform the secretary to the Association that they had nothing to do with the management of these schools.

After the transaction of some other business, the Council adjourned until 3 p.m. on Thursday next, Wednesday being a native holiday.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

AN annual meeting of the life-governors, members and subscribers of the above institution was held yesterday at the school premises, Esplanade, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

Mr. J. C. Cama, the honorary secretary of the institution, read the following directors' report:—The directors have much pleasure in meeting the life governors members and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, as they can say that, the Alexandra School of the Institution has been fairly able to keep up its prestige. The school has, no doubt, to contend against many difficulties, the chief difficulty being one of finance. As your directors are desirous of making both ends meet, they cannot afford to pay such high salaries as they would otherwise desire to do and still further augment the number of teachers. Another difficulty is that the directors cannot prevent teachers from taking up other situations on higher salaries nor put a stop to the pupils keeping away from school or leaving it on account of marriage, or age, or leaving Bombay for other places. Some parents complain that too many subjects are taught at the school, many of which are of no use to the girls in after life, whilst others complain that much higher education should be given at the school and the standard should be raised to afford instruction up to the Matriculation standard. The directors cannot hope to please all sections of the native community holding distinct ideas, and they, therefore, do their best to give such instruction at the school as may be of use in after life to native girls of ordinary intellect. No doubt, if sufficient inducement were held out in the shape of fees and a real demand for education of native ladies up to the Matriculation standard were to spring up, the directors would be glad to meet the demand. At present they think the demand is much too limited to justify them in incurring expenditure for the purpose of educating two or three girls up to the Matriculation standard. The constant change of teachers prevents also the girls from making such progress as otherwise would be the case. To meet the financial difficulty, your board of directors propose holding a fancy bazaar during the year under distinguished patronage, relying upon those connected with native female education to give such support to the Alexandra School as is in their power. Several distinguished visitors have throughout the year paid private visits to the school and have expressed satisfaction at the way in which the school is progressing. The directors have taken an opportunity of renting the furniture at a cost of Rs. 416. The report of the examiners show that the school is making very satisfactory progress. A distribution of prizes was held on the 24th March, 1887, when Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee presided and Lady Sassoon distributed the prizes. The report then read set forth an account of the school, and it is not necessary to repeat the same. The board of directors tender their sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen (Mrs. Curjel, Mrs. Hurst and Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia, Principal of Sir J. J. Institution, who have kindly undertaken the task of examining the pupils of the school. The treasurer's account from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887, duly audited, is herewith appended. The present directors having been elected last year, and the rules of the institution requiring two of the members of the board of directors for the time being to retire every two years, it is not necessary to elect any directors this year.

The honorary secretary also read the report made by Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., Principal of the Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, of the examination made by him of the pupils of the institution, of which the following are extracts:—The school has improved in numerical strength since my last examination in March, 1885, the number on the roll being now 77 against 60 in that year. The average attendance is about 63, or 82 per cent. The pupils are all Parsees, and their ages range from 8 to 19, the average age being 13. The standards adopted for instruction are those prescribed by Government under the grant-in-aid rules for English-teaching schools chiefly attended by pupils whose mother tongue is English, and are, therefore, obviously unsuited for pupils who have to study English as a foreign language. It would be much better to base the curriculum of the school mainly on the Anglo-Vernacular standards, which provide also for instruction in the Vernacular till the High School stage is reached. *Station in life of the pupils.*—Of the girls attending the school sixteen are daughters of merchants, five of landowners, four of physicians, two of engineers, two of educational officers, two of the manager of a mercantile firm, three of share brokers, two of shroffs, five of clerks, three of a Gujerati journalist, three of persons at present without employment, and seven are orphans. Of the rest one is the daughter of a bullion keeper, one of a pleader, one of a press superintendent, one of a commission agent, one of a pensioner one of a veterinary inspector, one of a private secretary to a native gentleman, one of a station master. *Teaching staff.*—I am glad to note that of the teaching staff has received an accession of strength by the appointment of a matriculated young lady (Miss Higgins), as second mistress. The number of mistresses in the school is now five exclusive of the music mistress. . . . . No second language is taught, Gujrati, the Vernacular of the pupils, is neglected and ignored except for translation. . . . . The selection of text-books is on the whole judicious, but the 5th number of the Royal Reader is much too difficult and the lessons it contains are not of a sufficiently interesting character. This defect has now been remedied in the 5th number of the new Royal Reader which is a great improvement on the old series, but I think one of the following books will do much better for those who have gone through up to the 4th number of the Royal Readers:—Sandford and Merton, Gulliver's Travels, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, The Deserted Village and the Traveller are two of the most delightful pieces in English literature, and I have no doubt that a couple of years hence the girls of the higher classes will be thoroughly able to appreciate the beauties of those highly finished poems, but at the present stage of their acquirements Macaulay's Horatius and Tennyson's Dora or even Scott's Lady of the Lake, Canto V., will suit them much better. I am glad to see that, as recommended by me in my last report, drawing is now taught in your school, but the extra fee charged for it, viz., Rs. 3, is prohibitive, is evidenced by the fact that only four girls have volunteered to acquire this useful accomplishment. I am of opinion that no extra fee should be charged for drawing, as no special teacher has been engaged for it, or that, if charged it should not exceed one rupee per mensem.

On the motion of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., seconded by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, the directors' report and accounts were adopted.

It was proposed by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, and seconded by Mr. Vundravandas Purshotamdas and carried that Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Hormusjee Pestonjee Cohla, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. K. R. Cama and Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee be elected and requested to act as honorary lady visitors.

On the motion of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, a vote of thanks was passed to the board of directors for the very able manner in which they managed the affairs of the institution.

Mr. J. B. Murzban proposed that the best thanks of the meeting were due to the ladies and gentlemen who had kindly examined the young ladies attending the institution, and for their reports on the examinations. He said that as one of the directors of the institution he could say from personal experience that the several examiners had devoted a great deal of their time in examining the students, and the labour they were put to in doing so was best evidenced in the very able and exhaustive reports made by them. (Applause.)

Mr. D. F. Cama seconded the resolution and it was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. Cama, thanks were voted to Mr. Nanabhoy R. Ranina for auditing the accounts of the institution.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban proposed that the best thanks of the meeting should be given to Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee for supervising the school of the institution. He said that they were all aware of the indefatigable zeal and interest evinced by Miss Serene Manockjee in the welfare and well being of this institution in particular and native female education in general. (Applause.) He could say from personal experience say that no Parsee lady took such a great interest in the promotion of female education as Miss Manockjee has done, and his Lordship thanked her, as the lady, who was indeed the very life and soul of the institution. (Applause.)

Mr. D. F. Cama, seconded the resolution, and it was carried amidst loud applause.

Mr. J. C. Cama, the honorary secretary, here read a circular addressed by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee to the friends of the Alexandra Institution, in which he proposed by way of perpetuating the Jubilee occasion to have a medal struck, bearing on one side of it the effigy of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and on the reverse a suitable inscription, commemorating the occasion. The medal is proposed to be struck in silver, with a copy in gold; the latter for submission through proper authorities for her Majesty's acceptance. The medals will be denominated the Victoria Jubilee prize, which may be competed for by the students of the institution.

Mr. Bengalee proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, observing that he hoped he might long live to preside at and grace their meetings. (Applause.) The vote was carried unanimously.

The chairman in reply thanked the meeting for their very cordial vote of thanks. He observed that the institution owed a great deal of its present prosperity to the honorary secretary—(applause)—who devoted his best attention to the management of the affairs of the institution. He discharged his duties in a most modest and faithful manner, and it was but due that for the very valuable services he had rendered the institution for so many years past he should be elected an honorary life member—(applause)—which would entitle him under the rules to send a girl to the institution free of expense.

Mr. J. B. Murzban agreeing with the chairman, testified to the indefatigable zeal and industry of the honorary secretary in the discharge of his office in spite of the multifarious duties he had to perform. He heartily endorsed the chairman's proposal to elect him a life member. He would have, he said, proposed Mr. Cama their life-long secretary if the rules of that institution permitted such a proposal.

Mr. J. C. Cama was then declared a life member of the institution amidst loud applause.

Mr. Cama, in replying to the honour accorded him by the meeting, observed that in doing the little that he did he was only following into the footsteps of his late father, who took such a deep interest in advancement of female education in the city. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd July:—

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 15th instant, intimating that the surplus revenue for the past year, after providing a lakh of rupees for sinking fund is Rs. 2,99,708, and that the accumulated surplus of previous years held by the Trustees in reserve amounts to Rs. 12,96,944, together Rs. 15,96,742; and inquiring whether the Trustees wish the amount for 1886-87 to be added to the "reserve," or applied towards reduction of capital debt.

Read minutes of members of Finance Committee.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be applied for to add last year's surplus to the revenue reserve.

PROPOSED CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 12th July, inquiring whether the Trustees will give a site for a Central Police Station on the east side of Frere Road, between Masjid Bunder Road and Surat Street, in exchange for the same quantity of land at Wadi Bunder.

Read minutes by members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—As recommended by the Land Committee, it should be pointed out to Government that the site in Poona Street which the Trustees offered to exchange for an equivalent area at Wadi Bunder is much less valuable than the site on east side of Frere Road now applied for, and that for the latter the Trustees consider that a fair rate of exchange would be 125 square yards at Wadi Bundor for every 100 square yards at Frere Road. Government should also be informed that owing to the different arrangement of building blocks on east of Frere Road and at Poona Street, it may be necessary for them to take up an area somewhat in excess of that offered at Poona Street; but that the Trustees will do all in their power to meet the requirements of Government as to the precise size of the block to be reserved for them.

THE WADI BUNDER OVERBRIDGE.

Read letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 7th May, forwarding extract from minutes of a meeting held on 31st March on the subject of Wadi Bunder overbridge. It is stated that the Railway Company have no objection to the abutment of the overbridge on south side being built close up to the first line of railway, but it is pointed out that even then the approach on a gradient of 1 in 40 would extend to south side of Bhoiawal Street, but that the retaining walls would terminate on the north side of that street, and would be clear of the fireproof warehouse. It is pointed out that Government Resolution of 24th September 1884 lays down very clearly that the approach should not be steeper than 1 in 40 and states that the Railway Company's officers cannot advise a steeper gradient, but that this is a matter for the Trustees to settle with Government. It is stated that the height of the bridge as shown on the plan cannot be lowered without infringing standard dimensions for fixed structures; that if the foot of the approach-road commences on the north side of Nagpore Street as proposed by the Trustees, with the abutment thrown back to the first line of rails, the gradient will then be 1 in 26 and not 1 in 32 as stated in Trustees' Resolution No. 584 of 1886; that an opening in Mallet Road with a gradient of 1 in 40 will only admit of a headway of 8 feet, but that at Jubulpore Street free communication to the low level roads on either side can be provided by continuing the girder bridge by 3 additional spans, and that this will provide an average headway of 13 feet.

Submitted report by Engineer, dated 2nd July.

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 5th July.

The papers, having been circulated, were not read.

Read minutes by Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—A reply should be given to the G. I. P. Railway Company as follows:—

With regard to the foot of the south approach that the Trustees will consent to the parapet walls and the foot of the slope being as shown upon plan No. A. 6—2500 in red as for a slope of 1 in 32, but that the Trustees can do no more. It may be added that it is believed that with this additional concession, 1 in 32 can be obtained without infringing standard dimensions for fixed structures, but that it may be necessary to use a girder slightly less deep than usual, but that however this may be, the Trustees cannot agree to the parapet walls or the foot of the approach going farther towards the south.

It should again be pointed out that the Trustees have never agreed to the 1 in 40 proposal, and with regard to the statement that the Railway Company's officers cannot advise a steeper gradient than 1 in 40, it should be pointed out that the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway Company, in forwarding to the Agent, with his No. 8837 of 19th December 1881, an estimate of the cost of the overbridge, wrote:—"Approaches from Frere Road and Lawrence de Lima Street have been provided for with gradients of 1 in 30," and that this was before any difficulty as to the gradient of the south approach had been raised by the Trustees.

With regard to a road under the south approach, with a gradient of 1 in 32, three additional spans would apparently give an average headway of about 12 feet, and this arrangement should be adopted.

A copy of plan No. A. 6—2500 should be sent to the Railway Company and a copy of the communication should also be sent to Government and to the Municipality as was done in the case of the Trustees' Resolution No. 584, dated 23rd November 1886.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th July 1887.	For week ending 20th July 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	17	17
" " out of	19	22
" transported	1	18
" attended to	1	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 19th July 1887.	For week ending 19th July 1886.
Vessels entered	11	9
" left	13	14
" remaining in dock	18	14

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE HURMUSJEE NOWSEY.—Mr. Jardine, for one Doongersey Raghojee, said, a rule was granted by is Lordship some time ago requiring the creditors to show cause why the petition of the insolvent, now deceased, should not be allowed to be withdrawn; and that since the rule was granted, the widow of the insolvent had joined in the application. The learned counsel therefore applied for a week's adjournment, which was granted.

RE ABDOOLA MOOSA LUTIFF.—Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing for two months. Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship remarked that he was informed by the Official Assignee that about six months were necessary to examine the books, &c., and his Lordship therefore granted an adjournment for six months, the insolvent being warned that no further adjournment would be granted.

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship said the insolvent failed to attend the office of the Official Assignee when sent for, and that he had done absolutely nothing during the period he has had the benefit of the interim order. Mr. Lang said the insolvent had amended the schedule and served notices upon the creditors. He now wanted time to amend the general balance sheet. After some further discussion, his Lordship granted a month's extension of the interim order.

RE VALLIBHOY CASSUMBHOY.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, remarking that his client was, on the application of a creditor, adjudicated an insolvent on the 6th inst. The application for an extension of the order was granted.

RE GOOVINDJEE PALLONJEE CAMA.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of a creditor, moved for an adjournment of the hearing for a week, as his client has had no time to serve summonses to his witnesses. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed an adjournment. After some discussion, his Lordship adjourned the matter till the 4th proximo.

RE CALLIAN MEGHJEE.—Mr. Starling moved for an interim order. Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that, on the occasion of the insolvent's first petition being dismissed by his Lordship, he had removed his goods from his place of business with a view to defraud the creditors. His Lordship refused their present application.

RE HORMUSJEE BURJORJEE BASTIWALLA.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent appeared to have made false statements and suppressed certain documents which he had in his possession. The application was therefore refused.

RE CHARLES LOUIS PINTO.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE COWASJEE DHUNJEESHOY GOPTORIA.—Mr. Sunjana, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE JOHN ALFRED PINTO.—Mr. Kothare applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, with extension of the interim order. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for two months.

RE ABDOOL RAHIM BIN AGA MAHOMED NAM KHAN.—Mr. Manker applied for leave to serve notices upon the creditors, and the application was granted.

RE GOVINDJEE DEVKARAN.—Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at about four o'clock, a Hindu, named Wittoo Buchoo, leapt from a first storey window in the Fort Police Court, Hornby Road. Some time ago he performed a similar feat without injury, but yesterday afternoon he fell on the pavement and sustained a fracture of the left arm and various slight internal injuries. It is believed that the unfortunate man is the subject of delusions. He states that some one pushed him as he was standing by the window, but this allegation is denied. When picked up, he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he now lies.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. MAHRATTA.

THE Calcutta papers received in Bombay yesterday contain further particulars of the loss of the British India steamer Mahratta. A short telegraphic account of the accident, it will be remembered, appeared in our columns on Monday. The Mahratta, while proceeding from Chandbally to Calcutta with over 200 passengers, grounded in the Hooghly at the James and Mary sands on Saturday morning, and was swept over and submerged by the flood tide almost instantaneously. The strength and eccentricity of the Hooghly eddies and currents are proverbial, and the "James and Mary" has the evil reputation of being the most dangerous spot in the whole river. The news of the disaster produced great excitement in Calcutta, where the wildest rumours were current as to the loss of life.

The following account of the disaster is taken from the *Indian Daily News*:—

On Saturday afternoon the intelligence that the Mahratta had sunk at the James and Mary was wired to Calcutta. The Mahratta was a British India steamer, and had been chartered by Messrs. Macneill & Co. to carry on the passenger traffic between this and Chandbally in place of the Sir John Lawrence. The accounts which came to hand during the day were very meagre: the only definite information that could be obtained was that the vessel, having on board a large number of passengers from Chandbally, had sunk at the James and Mary. The Tidal Semaphore at Hooghly Point, the disaster being attended with serious loss of life. Later particulars stated that the vessel, after passing Hooghly Point at 10-30 a.m., struck on the Kankerahputty Sand, in the vicinity of the James and Mary sands, close to the spot where so many vessels have been lost. A telegram from Hooghly Point, to the Port Officer, which has been placed at our disposal, states that the European second engineer was missing, and that a number of natives were drowned, but it was impossible to say how many. The s.s. Euphrates, which was coming up the river with the Arrakan mails, was a short distance astern of the Mahratta when she struck, and on nearing the spot lowered her boats, and rendered every assistance in rescuing those on board and such as were struggling in the water. By the time the Euphrates got up to the Mahratta, it was found that she was settling rapidly, and had heeled over, and those of the survivors who were left on board were seen clinging to the rigging and awnings, from which position they were rescued with some difficulty, owing to the strength of the tide, which must have been running about 5 knots, being the first rush of the flood. From the reports we see it was low tide at 8-30 a.m., and consequently there could have been barely sufficient water, and the tide could hardly have made between that hour and the time the Mahratta is reported to have got aground. Mr. Allen, who was in pilotage charge, we understand, is not a member of the Pilot Service, but holds a master's certificate for the pilotage of tug-steamers. We presume, however, that the matter will form the subject of a strict and thorough enquiry.

The boats at the tidal station also put off immediately and succeeded in saving many lives. The captain of the Mahratta and Mr. Allen, who were on the bridge when she struck, divested themselves of their superfluous clothing and swam ashore, and returned shortly afterwards in country boats, and superintended the work of rescuing those who were still clinging to the wreck. The captain and officers, with about one hundred and fifty native passengers and some of the crew, have been landed at Hooghly Point.

The S. S. Arcot, which, with the Rangoon mails on board, was also steaming up, on arriving at the scene of the disaster, sent three of her boats to render assistance, and got herself into serious danger. It is reported that while standing by, she was caught in a strong whirlpool, and, despite the fact that the engines were worked at full speed, she sheared and swung round and round three times before she could be extricated from her position. This vessel picked up 15 men, who were brought up to Calcutta in her, amongst them were the chief engineer, the clerk, and 13 lascars and fireman: one of the latter was so severely burnt that it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital. Five or six native passengers and others were taken on board the Euphrates; and the Umbica, belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., which was returning from Ghatsila, was instrumental in saving 53 passengers, all men, all of whom were picked up swimming and clinging to spars and wreckage. Four of these passengers were more or less injured, and on arrival at Calcutta, they were immediately conveyed to the hospital. As yet we are without an accurate statement of the number of passengers and crew, and until the news is obtained from Chandbally, it is impossible to form a correct estimate of the number of lives lost, though, perhaps the Captain of the Mahratta will be able to furnish fuller details on his arrival in Calcutta.

It is stated that the 'tween deck was pretty full of passengers, and the suddenness of the accident, coupled with the rapidity with which the vessel sank, would make their chances of escape very remote.

On receipt

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CUTLERY ! CUTLERY ! ! Roger's Dessert Knives, annas 6 each ; Table Knives, annas 7 each ; Mapin's Table and Dessert Knives; also Nevada Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., at our No ed Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

CHATEAU PALUGYAY, White. A Fresh Consignment of this well-known Wine just to hand. Price Rs. 16 per doz. qts. and Rs. 17 per 2 doz. pts. Orders Registered. P. MORRIS, 4, Bruce Lane.

WANTED, a JUNIOR PRESS READER. —Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES in splendid condition. Rs. 4 per maund or Rs. 6-8 per original case of about 50lbs.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

TASMANIA JAMS. Rs. 3-8 per doz. assorted 1lb. Tins, well worth a trial, in original cases of 5 doz. each.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street. W. J. ESSAI.

AMERICAN CORNED BEEF, 1lb. and 2lb. ties. Ox Tongues, Corn, Biloxi Prawns, Durbars, Shrimps, &c., Canned Fruits, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

TO ARTISTS ! ! A lady is anxious to receive lessons in Oilpainting. Please send terms to COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Artists' Colourmen, Fort, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, a brand new MAIL-PHAETON, mahogany coloured, full morocco leather lining, iron work, all polished. The whole of the iron work has been made to order by Messrs. Selby of Birmingham. Can be seen at the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BRILLIANT EARRING FOR SALE.—Old Mine Diamonds, 10 rutlees in weight, and of the finest water. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to "JEWELLER," care of this office.

LADIES' SHOWROOMS at the CASH BAZAAR, Co., 23, Church Gate St., replete with latest novelties at moderate rates. Inspection invited.

WANTED, a Second-hand GALLEY PRESS. Apply to "PRESSMAN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

GREY HORSE, nearly 15 hands, perfectly quiet and sound, age 4. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at 6 hours' notice. Write to DELTA, care of this office.

TO LET.—Two Spacious and Airy BUNGALOWS at Bandora with about 13,000 square yards of compound, suitable for European or Parsee families. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Jakaria Masjid.

BROUGHAM, WITH INDIA-RUBBER WHEELS, quite new. The only carriage of its kind in Bombay. All the iron work specially manufactured by Selby. Full morocco lining, a perfectly noiseless carriage. Price Rs. 1,000. Can be seen on application to Mr. P. B. PIRSS, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

IF you wish to have a real good Timekeeper —fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENSES, 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10; early application requested. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to GOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

TO SELL, AT ONCE, Precious Ground, near Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay's Bungalow, at Chopatti Seashore. Buyers are requested to see Mr. Rogay's Manager at Nagdevi Street for full particulars.

FOR SALE, a Lancaster's Instantograph 1 1, with a View Lens, three Double Backs and a Patent Drop shutter. Bought new last year and now in good order. Cash Price Rs. 150, to be sold for Rs. 100. Address DICK, care of this paper.

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, RARE QUALITY, from JOHN MATHER & SON, GLASGOW. Shipped by DANIELL & Co., London, Rs. 24 per doz. nett. IMPERIAL OLD, SUPERIOR QUALITY, Rs. 18 per doz. nett. Sole Agents, R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Military Square, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Nesbit Lane, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Fido, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, a large size cooking stove, &c.
The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second hand strong mail phaeton in very good order.
1 pony dog cart.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong chestnut Arab horse quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, with a chesnut pony and harness.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, behind the Colaba Depot, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate Hyderabad and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. F. PRESTON, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.
In pursuance of the decree passed in suit No. 272 of 1884, and dated the 8th day of November, 1886, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.
All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground, with a shed thereon situate, lying and being at Kandawady, in Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly Bhooleshwar, and containing by admeasurement 207 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north partly by the Vithoba Rukhmai Temple, and the grounds and the wall appertaining thereto and partly by a house belonging to Gopikabai, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the south by a passage belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, and on the west by a public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at whose office a plan of the property to be offered for sale can be seen.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUKLA.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd August next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortagee, Sath Hunsraj Soorjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortagors, Memon Hajee Adum Joonas and Hajee Abdool Rehman Joonas, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th July 1883, the following valuable landed property :—Firstly.—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement and shops standing thereon, situate in second Coombharwada Street outside the Fort, and in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the late Goouldas Texpal, on the west by the said second Coombharwada Street, and on the south by the property herein, secondly described, and which said property is assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 41 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6868. Secondly.—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements and shops standing thereon, situate in second Coombharwada Street, outside the Fort, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1057-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Gangjee Narput, on the west by the said second Coombharwada Street, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the property of Jackaria Moladina, which said property is situated in the sub-district of Mandvie and is assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 42 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6257. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Hore, Coutts and Brown, solicitors for the mortgagee.
Bombay, 26 July 1887. BENNETT & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 15, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. will hold their weekly Popular Auction sale THIS DAY, at 2 p.m. The following articles will be offered for sale :—Albums, cricket stumps, photo frames, reliefs, reading lamps and chandeliers, vinegar, etc. The whole will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Black buck heads, Nelligheris head and skin, wild boars head.
Grimbles vinegar in casks and cases.
Clay pipes.
Thurston's imperial billiard table, complete with lamps and accessions
LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, July 28, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Gold and Silver Ornaments, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Pipes, Office Furniture, Rich Pictures, Long Cloth, Harness, Lady's Saddle, &c.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate consisting of 1 gold earring, 1 magnet, 20 putlees, 3 rings, and 13 pieces of gold, gold dust, 1 gold watch, 2 silver watches, 2 kadas, 2 chains with buttons, 1 kurgota, 2 anklets, 4 rings and broken silver ornaments, 1 silk handkerchief, &c.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in Re Nowrojee Cawasjee Dalal and Jamsetjee Framjee Mistary, Insolvents; consisting of cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, cigarette papers, cut tobacco, empty cigar boxes, small teak shelving clock, show cases, sideboard, chairs, &c.
Also by order and on account of the concerned, one case Magnificent and Co's 12 Rich Pictures, and 2 cases Longcloth (will be sold in small lots.)
Also set of single harness, lady's saddle, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 28, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 2p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Esmailjee Bungrco Bazaar,
82 G O 10—1 case 51 doz. plated copying pencils,
C E 3441—1 case cutlery and hardware.
C E 3375—1 cask chains.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction as Marine Lines, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. the property of the late Captain E. G. Reilly, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, consisting of plain rich glassware, dinner and dessert service, best plated cruet-stand, teapot, egg-boiler, milk jugs, mugs, hotwater curry dish, side dish, spoons and forks, cutlery double-barrelled gun by Isley, gun, shikar knives, military, lady's and gentleman's saddle, spurs, lamps, Moradabad table ornaments, wall brackets, Persian carpets, chest of drawers, coat, wearing apparel, books, Japanese screen, &c. At the same time and place, the undersigned are also instructed to sell by Public Auction, the valuable blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, consisting of dining table in three pieces, drawing room, oval, writing, winetables, teapoys, sideboard, whatnuts, drawing room sofas with silk cushions, easy folding, rubbing, rocking, light and drawing room chairs, chiffonier, cornerwhatnots, new bedstead complete, almira with minor door, clothes and gown press, dressing table with glass, sofas, mealsafe.
Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the property is on view.

INDIAN GOLD JEWELLERY FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, the 1st August at 3 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned remaining jewellery made of pure Indian gold, consisting of a pair of bracelets set with diamonds chains, lockets, bracelets, brooches, earrings, hair pins, rings set with precious stones such as diamond, emerald &c., now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLATE CHEST.
On MONDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a valuable plate chest, the property of the late General Hancock, containing Elkington and Co.'s superior electroplated curry dishes, dish covers, tea and coffee service, cruet stand, waiter, cruet frame, breakfast cruets, biscuit box, tea can, fish knives and carvers, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, candlesticks, asparagus and ice tongs, table and dessert knives, forks and carvers, silver spoons and forks, butter knife, sugar tong, grape scissors, salt cellars with spoons in case, a richly engraved waiter of pure silver, made in India, a richly chased waiter, made of copper and brass, ivory napkin rings, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view on and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.
On SATURDAY, the 6th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
Ex s.s. Peshawar.
3 cases superior fancy woolen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, consisting of wooded solid corks, indigo solid fancy wasted woaded black solid corks, solid thin fancy worsted, light check, thin worsted dark check thin worsted, light grey mix worsted, navy and grey check black and white check worsted, slate and blue fancy black cork screw, twill coating, light check fancy suiting, mix cork-screw, light scotch suiting, light check worsted, checks and stripes, light check tweed fancy check, check worsted scotch check, light check, &c.
The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be in view a week before sale.

SALE OF SHARES, DIAMOND, JEWELLERY, SILVER SADDLE, &c.
On MONDAY, the 8th August at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Jarvis Bhimes & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Premchund Roychund,—
11 shares in the Bombay electric company.
24 ,, in the Parell Mill.
50 ,, in the Collett & Co.
175 ,, in the Nasser-i-Hind Gold mining company.
1 diamond armlet called Googroe,
1 brilliant ,,
1 pair bangle frames with Diamond ends.
1 silver saddle.
Also on account of the concerned—
4 diamond bangles.
2 ,, rims.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, July 28, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas, No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street, (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SPECIAL INFORMATION ! ! GREATEST NOVELTIES ! ! OF THE SEASON ! !
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are showing the latest NOVELTIES and LEADING STYLES in DRESS MATERIALS and MILLINERY just landed per s. s. Peshawar.
LADIES are earnestly solicited not to lose this opportunity of paying a visit to "SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN" where will be seen striking evidences of GOOD, TASTE and CHOICE, combined with most moderate prices.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, EAST STREET, [illegible]NA.

SCHIEDM[illegible]ER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

CONSOLS yesterday advanced ¼ to 101⅞, and Bar Silver was ¼d. per oz. lower, at 44¼d. equivalent on Mint out-turn to 1s. 4 29-32d. per Rupee, but with these exceptions the usual quotations in Reuter's financial message were unchanged.

The Mincing Lane markets were all unaltered yesterday, but Wheat in Liverpool was reduced 2d. in No. 1 Soft White, and 1d. per cental in No. 2 quality.

COTTON continues to evince a downward tendency. The sales in Liverpool yesterday were only estimated at 7,000 bales including 200 Surats, and while prices for Surats remain nominally unaltered, American has declined 1-16d. on the spot, 3-64d. to 1-16d. to arrive in the near, and 1-64d. in the more distant positions. In New York yesterday, ready Cotton was unchanged, and in futures the movement was confined to an advance of one point in futures.

The Bombay market continues quite inactive. For Export there is nothing at all doing, and the local Mills seem also indisposed to go on buying unless at some considerable reduction. The following are nominal rates, but they are sellers' prices :—

	F.G.F..	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals.....	135-6	141-2	146-7	157-8
Omras (Staple).....	187-8	192-3	203-4	...
Belatee	166-7	175-6	184-5	...
Khandeish.....	173-4	181-2	186-7	...
Dhollera (unpressed)	...	190-1	202-3	215-6
S. G. Dharwar... ...	...	181-3	...	...
Westerns.....	...	178	...	...

WHEAT is as weak as it well can be in tone, but prices owing to the moderate supplies here and also, according to native statements, up-country do not give way in proportion to Home values. Hard Red is perhaps an exception, having receded from Rs. 30 to Rs. 28½, but even at the latter figure it is fully Rs. 3 per candy, over its ordinary comparative value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	373 bales.
Wheat	7,027 cwts.
Linseed	1,937 ,,
Rapeseed.....	2,865 ,,
Gingelly	1,348 ,,
Poppyseed...	1,405 ,,

FREIGHTS do not change materially. For the regular ports the quotation is 17s. 6d. per ton nominal. The s. s. Clan Macdonald is said to have been berthed for a Spanish port, taking 2,000 tons cargo August shipment at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market has again been very weak, with a decline practically of 1-16d. in Bank Bill, and 1-32d. in Private Paper. For the latter forward the Banks are now naming an advance of 1-32d., and in some cases of 1-16d. on the ready rate, but for their own Bills make the same quotation up to the end of the year. Why this difference should be made is not very apparent as there is certainly no pressure to sell mercantile Bills ahead. Ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 29-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 ¼d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 31-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 1-16d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight..	1-79½ to 180 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97¾ for Fours. Fours-and-a-half have gone back to Rs. 102.

SHARES.—For Spinning and Weaving Mills the market continues active, and in many cases rates are further advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Orientals, however, are an exception, having receded Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies Manmar have declined Rs. 7½, and Mofussils Rs. 2½, while Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 higher. Bombay Flour Mills have changed hands at Rs. 505 and Rs. 510 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	14 ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal ...	12,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	6 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
...ern Bank ...	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. ...		100			
Corporation ...	80,000		all	17½ do.	402
National Bank of India ...	87,320	$125		5 pct.	121
		$50			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£171

PRESS COMPANIES.

...khbar Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,102xd
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	600	600	Rs.	435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Ballary ...	920	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Broach Cawnpore P. (Co., Ld. ...	0	300	300	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	103	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,200	1,200	Rs. 100	600
Dholera P. & G. Co. ...	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co. .	0	500	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co. ...	150	6,000	6,000	Rs. 40	1,425
French Press Co. ...	200	600	600	Rs. 30	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ...	450	600	600	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ...	240	480	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	227½
Mercantile Press ...	1,600	125	125	...	25
Mofussil Co.	2,120	600	600	Rs. 55	440
New Bérar Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,200	900	900	Rs. 60	665
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	...	117½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	300	100	Rs. 30	360
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Ballarg ...	600	800	800	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co. ...	600	2,000	750	Rs. 75	512½
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	120	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,900
Sassoon Press Co. ...	600	400	400	25	600
Volkart Press Co. ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles their [illegible] purchasers should [illegible] themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.
OLDHAM—July 21, at Mhow, Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F G Oldham, R E, of a son.
THOMPSON—July 21, at Dhapore, the wife of T M L Thompson, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
PARRY—July 21, at Pulta, Barrackpore, the wife of Walter Parry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
BROOKE—ROMNEY—July 16, at Christ Church, Madras, Edward Sabine Brooke, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Ettie Romney, step-daughter of Col H S Robinson, late 1st Madras Pioneers.

DEATH.
McCARTHY—July 13, at Naini Tal, Gladys Evelyn infant daughter of Lieutenant G A McCarthy, 30th Bengal Infantry, aged 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887.

THE movement for a reconstruction of the Ministry, which our London correspondent told us of by telegraph a week ago, appears from Reuter's message to-day to have manifested itself in the London papers, which are at length discussing a Coalition Ministry as something which the autumn may bring into existence. The *Morning Post* threw out hints on the subject when, on the morrow of the Spalding Election, it wrote about a strengthening of the Government which could only be effected by introducing new blood into it. Next day the *St James's Gazette* denounced the idea as arrant folly. But in the interval it seems to have made way in the minds of politicians and journalists. Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain, who happen to be two eminent statesmen equally anxious to return to office, were the inventors of it. Mr. Chamberlain's discovery a month ago that the new Toryism was not so bad after all that the Radicals could not do something with it, and Lord Randolph Churchill's discovery at the same time that there was a good deal in Chamberlainism which the Tory Democracy might assimilate, being the basis of the new structure which it is proposed to raise. They may get the walls to rise above the ground. But they must be sanguine projectors who think they can do much more than that.

WHEN a statesman who has undergone five years' penal servitude in Madras finds it necessary to set forth in thirty pages of close print, the changes which have during his unfortunate absence befallen his native land, it is safe to infer that on the whole things have somehow gone wrong. A Liberal Party which in 1881 deserved to be considered the most intellectual and progressive combination of talents in the State, is found to be split asunder; and no longer the same party. The House of Lords which then was in a fair way of getting reformed so as to endure, because their case was in the hands of those who desired to preserve what was good in its constitution, while amending what was amiss, is now left to those who one of these days will not ask the question how it can be reconciled with modern exigencies, but why it should exist at all. The House of Commons, which was only dimly conscious of something wrong with its digestion of public business, now finds itself suffering from obstruction, which may indeed be met by stern application of severe measures, and by a garrulity which grows with the very growth of its shame, for the constituencies insist more and more every day that their representatives shall be vocal. In old times a member for the Elgin Burghs took his stand on a pinnacle, and discoursed on the affairs of the world at large, and the public were sufficiently fed and satisfied; now the platform is in every parish, and statesmen are ever on the stump, dinning their wisdom into the ears of listening mankind. Here is a falling off which threatens the United Kingdom worse results than plagues of locusts, or the like, in Madras or elsewhere. The House of Commons is found to be going from bad to worse—the changes "as far as I can learn are not for the better, and it has become distinctly a less good school for young political ability than was formerly the case"—when there were more young Grant Duffs in it than there are now. Between 1868 and 1874, the Liberal Party in power dealt with the Irish Church, the system of Army Purchase, University tests, making a clean sweep of them all, and dealt with the question of primary education. The Conservative success in 1874, the prospects of war, and Ireland, have stopped all that, and the result is that ameliorations have been postponed until they threaten to come in a rush later on, in the form of sweeping innovations. He finds that the social and political climate has somehow undergone a change, and he has a foreboding that the warning of a friend may be realised, that we are now beginning to pay the penalty of our inhospitality to ideas, while they are ideas only. There is something dread and mystic in this figurative way of speaking, and it is best at once to seek a tonic which will be found in the contemplation of the amount of progress that has been accomplished in England and Scotland during the last five years.

It is scarcely worth while to depress our spirits at finding that the first Parliamentary man from Home one meets on setting foot on the volcanic soil of Naples, discourses on the cheering subject of the growth of Socialism in Scotland. For we shall hear also that the bulk of the population are daily increasing in prosperity; as they are bound to be when a sovereign now, will buy the working man as much as twenty-three shillings would have purchased for him before prices fell. Have wages fallen too? Or are they likely to fall, like all other marketable commodities? It boots not to inquire; and it would be idle to ask whether the appreciation of gold, of which some profound persons write so much at their [illegible] to do with the increased purchasing power of the sovereign as the fall in prices. For the answer would probably have to be, that it is six of one and half-a-dozen of another, whichever formula you may choose to adopt in stating these economic problems. If we put it in the concrete, and say that "sugar and flowers" sold about the streets are both alike cheap, we may see at once that there is in progress a satisfactory redistribution of the national wealth which Socialists, if they have any regard for the eighth Commandment, could never effect by their doctrines. There will be no difficulty in stating in different paragraphs, and leaving them to reconcile themselves as best they can, the fact that the country is increasing enormously in wealth and prosperity, while English landlords complain that their rents have fallen forty per cent., and are in doubt whether the tenants can go on paying at all; that in Scotland things are nearly as bad, large sums being lost, where before there were no arrears; and that "as it is with the landholder so it is with the merchant, the manufacturer and the great majority of people in the higher walks of business." As business increases the profits to those in the business grow less Whence it is easy to infer, and to say, that the said profits "go into the pockets of others." Who are the others? We quoted Colonel Stewart the other day, who asked what became of the profits on a chain, sold to the public for five shillings and sixpence, of which the material cost less than twopence, while the workman who made it was paid a penny farthing. The working men would stand amazed if they, were told that the profits on the increasing volume of business goes into their pockets. The fact is that the profits are growing smaller because of the competition of foreign industry, especially German, which is now making itself felt. The technical education of the Continental workers is largely answerable for the difficulties in the way of British industry; and this fact Sir Grant Duff, when writing his long article, does not forget to mention, but he does not give it its full proportions. Speaking of Germany, he says, *sine Germania nulla salus*, as the alliance of that Power will guarantee England against France. He clinches this assertion by the statement that "Prussia has Protestant Germany at her back," and therefore the natural ally of Protestant England. These are the politics of dead centuries. Germany now is no more a Protestant than is Republican France a Roman Catholic Power. She is rationalist, scientific, and mercantile; with a hankering for Colonies. Our great danger in the future will be the competition of State trained German merchants and mechanics in the markets of the world. The French are quite aware that the new departure in industrial Germany is a peril for the future of their own industries. Quite recently a report of a French Commission, sent to visit the German technical institutions, sets forth the great urbanity with which they were shown the whole system at work, and the impression made upon them by the methodical and well-considered machinery for teaching the German workman how to make the best use of his materials and his tools. The organization and methods which have produced the well-drilled and competent German soldier are now being brought to bear upon the production of a well-instructed mechanic and manufacturer. This consideration has a very special interest for ourselves in India, and specially in Bombay, and it is therefore well to give it emphasis.

Returning to Sir Grant Duff's political and economical conspectus—which is indeed an Administration Report on the Present Condition of Mankind; the ex-Governor was quite taken aback in finding that in Scotland there is a growing desire for decentralization, with a view to have Scotch business now transacted in London, got through more expeditously in Edinburgh, the centre of Scotch affairs. No such feeling was entertained, says the ex-Governor of Madras, "before I ceased to represent a Scotch constituency." This is a another example of the danger of going away from Home, and leaving things to chance. However, such a change might not "lead to evil consequences," even with a very large delegation of Parliamentary powers to a body meeting at Edinburgh, if the field of action while well defined was "very wide." Not that Ireland requires Home Rule; for Scotland, which has scarcely asked for a delegation of Parliamentary powers, yes; but for Ireland no. Emigration on a wholesale scale and the "trumpet-tongued denunciation of our folly in not having established long ago, the most cordial relations with the Holy See," indicate sufficiently what is needed to get rid of the Irish difficulty. The first desideratum with the late Governor of the sister Presidency, who did not somehow find everything obedient to his Imperial will, is "Strong Government;" the second is "Strong Government"; and again "Strong Government." Strong Government, with a free hand in massacre and civilisation may still be saved in England, in Ireland and in India, provided always that those entrusted with the destinies of the Empire take thought and read this sibylline pronouncement in the *Nineteenth Century*. To those nameless politicians who say that the people of England will not stand "strong measures," he answers that "if ever there was a cause in which it was worth while for honest men to sacrifice their careers, surely this is that cause!" Sacrifice your career by being "strong" in your measures; that is all that is necessary to set things right in England. In Ireland the formula is "Cromwell is not dead, but sleeping!" It would be easy to awaken him, but the worst of it is that while you may slay an army that mutinies, and "kill them down till all is quiet," but you cannot "shell a school in which there is a barring out." Why not? Another five years in Madras would get Sir E.M. Grant Duff to assent even to that salutary assertion of rightful authority over the insubordinate. As for India, if "any one axes him" whether the Anglo-Indians of 1887 and in 1857 are the same or diverse; "I would reply 'They have acquired a good many fresh merits, and some fresh defects, but substantially they are the same. You may count on them for the old high-hearted resolution in trouble, and, if you do not hamper them by the telegraph, for the same wise severity in stamping out rebellion.'" Yet in the very next page, and with the same ink, out of the same ink bottle, the same Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff writes that when he belonged to the Liberal Party before he came out to Madras, neither Rousseau, "nor any of his children, whether of the gushing or of the blood-drinking order," were amongst them. Five years in Madras ruling Civilians and non-Civilians and the incarnate fiends of the Madras Press, have changed him quite, and he goes back ready to gush and to drink blood as if he had been a child of Rousseau to the manner born.

THE Government of India have dealt only with half of a question that is quite worth dealing with thoroughly in the recent resolution on the preparation of administrative reports. One of the grounds of objection to prolixity in reporting is that it adds unnecessarily to the printing bill, and so long as neither the Supreme nor the Local Governments continue to issue *Gazettes* bulking heavily with matters which no one can require they will still have left unaccomplished one of the purposes of this Resolution: A copyright convention with Italy, and a treaty with Zanzibar—the latter signed fifteen months ago, and presumably therefore of no urgent necessity—are amongst the features of the latest Simla *Gazette*, and we have in our recent memory an extradition treaty with Ecuador extending over many pages—fit sample of a portentous mass of similar matter read only by the printer's reader. The local *Gazettes* follow suit, loading their pages with documents that might as well be turned into the Hittite character for any purpose that they serve. We suppose that for the present the Government will content themselves with the resolution of the 15th of July of which we published the substance in a Simla telegram the other day. But they would have done better if they had referred the whole question

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A COALITION MINISTRY.

The daily papers are discussing the question of the formation of a Coalition Ministry in the autumn with Lord Hartington as Premier.

The *Standard* is in favour of the project.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Captain Lord Charles Beresford has resigned his office as Junior Lord of the Admiralty, in consequence of a technical breach of etiquette in signalling a private message from on board the Queen's Yacht while the recent Naval Review was being held.

It is not expected that Lord Charles' resignation will be accepted.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company has been floated.

THE TASMANIA INQUIRY.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the loss of the P. and O. steamer Tasmania has been re-opened.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

At the Council meeting to-day, the Bill for the regulation of Military Police in Burma was passed with a few verbal amendments. In doing so, H. E. the Viceroy said :—"Before putting these amendments, I should be glad to take the opportunity which as yet I have not had, of expressing, on behalf of my colleagues in the Government of India, the great satisfaction with which we have observed the manner in which the Indian Military Police of Burma have discharged their difficult and arduous duties from the date that they were despatched to that country, although from time to time the Government of India, through the Home Department, has conveyed to the officers, European and Native of that corps, various indications of their approval. I do not think any very formal recognition of their services has yet been made. There is no doubt that the duties which have fallen to their share have been as arduous dangerous and trying to their health as those to which the Military Forces of her Majesty in Burma have been exposed; and both in regard to physical courage and the patience which they have displayed, and to their discipline and obedience to command, they have in no degree fallen behind other Police Forces of India. Indeed, on several occasions, the Military Police of Burma have distinguished themselves in a very remarkable manner, and on more than one occasion individual native officers have shown extraordinary bravery and enterprise. I entirely agree with the observations which have fallen from my honourable colleague, Mr. Peile, that it is most essential and important that this force should be worked up to a very high level of military discipline. We must remember that it discharges its duties under very peculiar conditions. It is a force sent to Burma for the purpose of maintaining the domestic peace of the country, but at the same time it is composed of men who are alien in race, religion and language to the population amongst whom they exercise their duties. Consequently, unless there is introduced into the force the bonds of very strict military discipline, there might be danger lest it should transgress the proper limits of police action. Thanks to the judicious and practical recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, when he was in Burma, and had an opportunity of observing both the defects and good qualities of the force as then constituted, the Government of India, acting by his advice, was able to introduce into Upper Burma those improvements and those special arrangements which in consequence of their successful operation, my honourable colleague is now anxious to introduce into the force in Lower Burma. It is satisfactory to think that the alterations about to be introduced into the organisation and composition of the force in Lower Burma have successfully operated in the Upper Burma Police force."

Colonel Wace presented the reports of the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills, and explained the various amendments made. He trusted that the Tenancy Bill in the form in which it now stood would have a beneficial effect on the relations of landlords and tenants in the Province, and that the Land Revenue Bill would promote in an equal degree the better administration of the land revenue and the interests of the agriculturists.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 19th instant, arrived here at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Sutherland left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 27.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-5.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	72 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¾
5½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	44½

TRADESMEN have had a very substantial grievance for a long time by reason of the manufacture of aerated waters by regimental messes, who not only use them for their own purposes, but make large profits by retailing them to others. A memorial against this system of illegitimate traffic was recently presented to the Commander-in-Chief, who has now ordered that the practice should discontinue so far as regards the making of profit. A regiment may supply the outside public until the debt incurred by the purchase of the machine is paid and no longer.

JAPAN will probably have its coast defences completed at a less cost than any other nation of equal size, it now having become a fashion among the natives to subscribe large sums for this purpose. One gentleman, said to be the richest man in Japan, has subscribed close upon £40,000 and another, a native banker, £10,000, while it is also stated that several of the richest inhabitants of Fushimi lately applied to the authorities for permission to subscribe for the same purpose, which was graciously accorded.

COCHIN-CHINA has been under French rule more or less since 1859, yet the French population there hardly musters 1,500. Tonquin, opened to trade since 1874, can count upon 2,000 already, who do business valued at upwards of 30 millions of francs. Such a rapid growth of the foreign population augurs well for the future in store for Tonquin. That country may be divided into the Delta Region and Upper Tonquin.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A number of witnesses in Northern India, and one or two of the Bombay Forest Department, have stated, in their evidence before the Public Service Commission, that the educational opportunities of India in technical and scientific subjects are insufficient, and that it is therefore a necessity to look to England for recruits for the departments requiring high scientific training. It is but proper that the Committee should consider, as within the scope of its inquiry, the question—whether or not adequate means exist in India of acquiring the necessary scientific training to qualify for high administrative posts. It must be examined how native officers already in the service got into it, and whether some of the imperfections attributed to them are not really the result of a defective system of recruitment. There does not exist anywhere in India an organised system for recruiting competent educated natives for the Forest, Telegraph and Geological Survey, among other departments of the public service; nor is there a single institution capable of training natives to the requisite standard. I propose here to confine my remarks to the Public Works Department only.

The Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill has an able staff of professors, such as no scientific institution in India is provided with. Candidates there receive a high class education. A large number of Indian appointments are previously guaranteed, and form an inducement for many intelligent youths to compete. It might be asked, Where are arrangements in India, either in the nature of a high scientific training, or, of inducements to ensure intelligent natives competing in large numbers? The men that enter the Indian Engineering Colleges cannot all expect to obtain a Government appointment, there being—except in the case of the Roorki College—only one or two guaranteed appointments open annually for competition. Outside Government service, scientific training has at present no value in India.

In this Presidency, two Engineer appointments are guaranteed annually to the Poona College of Science since 1884, but as a fact two men do not pass out with the required number of marks. The reason is that intelligent men do not care to undergo a three years' laborious training with the prospect of getting one of the two appointments or nothing. A remedy to this state of things is easy to find. With the two gazetted appointments let three or four of the most successful men, who fail to get the prizes, be offered high appointments, in the subordinate service with the ultimate prospect of promotion to the officer ranks. Such men will be content, if at the end of their service, they could hope to rise to the first grade of Assistant Engineers. As a fact three appointments of 3rd grade Overseers (salary Rs. 60) are annually offered to graduates; but it does not pay the latter to accept these appointments, as the Revenue Department offers better prospects of pay and promotion.

The system of recruitment in India is most irregular and anomalous—out of nine or ten appointments given away in India, five and four in alternate years are given to the Roorki College, two to the Poona College, and one and two appointments in alternate years to the Sibpore and Madras Colleges. It will strike any one that the distribution is almost in inverse ratio to the progress of University education in the respective provinces.

The means of imparting high scientific training must be improved, and the system of recruitment examined and reorganised so as to clear every obstacle in the way of competent natives aspiring for service. There are four first-class Colleges in India, the object and aim of whose existence is to furnish, each, one or two recruits annually to the Engineer grades of the Public Works Department. They train men for the subordinate service besides. It is not necessary that all the four Colleges should aim at a high standard of education when the duty they have to do is so humble. Two large Colleges with a really efficient staff of professors and specialists will meet the present wants of India. The remaining two institutions may restrict their operations to train men for the subordinate appointments. One high class institution for Bengal and Northern India and one for Madras and Bombay are sufficient, provided each of them is supplied with as efficient a teaching staff as that maintained at Cooper's Hill, and that a large number of appointments—say one-fourth of the total number annually made—are guaranteed to its alumni. In each of these institutions separate classes or branches may be formed to train men to the Forest, Telegraph and Survey Departments in the same way that the Cooper's Hill College is doing now. At all events, the present is a fit opportunity to consider whether high scientific training and the inducements necessary to ensure a fair and vigorous competition shall be denied to natives when both are so liberally vouchsafed to Englishmen at the expense of India.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

A BLESSING ON MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.

ON Sunday last, Mr. Justice Jardine, before going to the thirty-third annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, visited the old Synagogue, where he was received by Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, Mr. Samuel Moses, and Mr. Abraham Succoba. At the request of the managers of the old Synagogue, a a special Hebrew and English blessing was invoked on Mr. Justice Jardine by Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, head master Daniel Sassoon Benevolent Institution, and Fellow of the University of Bombay. The following form of the blessing has been used in the old Synagogue :—

May Almighty God the Creator of the world, Whose mercy and truth does not leave those that fear Him and revere His name, and Who is gracious to all His works, bless His servant, our worthy and honourable master, Mr. Justice Jardine. May the King of Kings in His mercy be gracious unto him, and raise and exalt him higher and higher, and protect him from all trouble and distress. May He grant all his wishes for good, and prolong his days in happiness and his years in pleasure. May He lead him in His mercy and truth, and prepare his heart to judge the people with justice and uprightness; and inspire his heart to do good to his people Israel and to seek their welfare. And may such be His will. And let us say, Amen.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 27.—The barometric changes are irregular, and the depression from South-West Bengal has travelled to west-north-westward to Sutna, and has been accompanied by a moderate barometric fall over Western and Northern India, and moderate to brisk recovery over Bengal and Madras. The pressure again is becoming unsteady over Burma and the Bay. A strong monsoon current is blowing across the Bombay coasts, the direction being over the Coast districts and across the Peninsula the same as yesterday. But over the Central Provinces the wind became south westerly, forming part of a cyclonic circulation round the depression. The Bengal monsoon current is weaker than yesterday, and the major portion being apparently deflected towards Burma, the temperature has changed irregularly. No rain has fallen over the greater part of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, nor in the Trans-Gangetic portions of the North-West Provinces, North Bengal or Madras, except Malabar. Elsewhere the rain is general over Bengal and Burma, except at Moulmein and Nowgong. In Assam the rainfall is slight, but the Bombay current has brought larger amounts, particularly in the neighbourhood of the depression. The principal falls are Jubbulpore, 6 inches; Seoni, 5 inches; Hoshangabad, 4 inches; Pachmarhi, 3 inches; and Surat, 2½ inches; Punjab, Murree, and Rawal Pindi received 2 inches; and Sialkot 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	55	45	55	0	51	71	53	11
July 25, Monday ...	0	90	0	71	0	85	0	51
" 26, Tuesday.....	0	90	0	86	0	79	...	...
Total...	57	25	56	57	53	35	53	62
Total corresponding date of last year ...	75	57	80	80	77	2	70	18

A MAN named Schimak, who was the plague of Moravia, has been caught by the police. He has committed six murders, three great robberies, and numerous smaller thefts. When arrested a programme for the murder of about eighy of the richest people in Moravia was found on him. He had several accomplices, some of whom are in the hands of the police.

GUZERATI POETRY.

MR. HARGOVINDAS DWARKADAS, of Baroda, has done a service to the cause of vernacular literary study by extending his researches to the unpublished works of poets whose existence was up to the present time unknown to the literary world. Some of these poets have written beautiful verses, and there are features in some which may remind an admiring student of the satirical tone of Pope, or the prophetic fervour of Shelly and Keats. The subject-matter of these poems is in most cases religious or mythological, and the poets meant to make, it seems, religion and mythology popular among those who had no access to the Puranas written in Sanskrit. The optimistic, the materialistic, the idealistic all have their own exponents in the poetry of Guzerat. We also find pessimists doubtful of the practical utility of life. There is the poly-theistic philosophy in existence side by side with pure pantheism, and some poets display skill in maintaining that pantheism is but a sort of poly-theism. The enthusiastic and the pious Vaishnava is likely to find many things most interesting to him. Vaishnavism in some way or other supports the doctrine of "Faith" (Bhakti), and the followers of this doctrine cannot read a more interesting poem than Narsinha Meta's Hundi—or bill of exchange. In the *Prachin Kavya*, Mr. Hargovindas' journal, we see an enterprising spirit that deserves recognition. Some of the educated young men of this country, who aspire to write original works in English—a mastery over which it is very difficult for foreigners to command—may often as profitably employ their energies in enriching vernacular literature by editing works of poets who would otherwise be forgotten by the people. The description of the Seasons by Dayaram is worth reading. Dayaram describes the feelings with which a love-stricken maiden regards the approach of the monsoon. The thunder claps and the storm excite her memory of an absent lover. The very peacocks help in increasing the torments inflicted by the arrows of Cupid. This is a favourite idea with Kalidasa and other Sanskrit poets. The same love-stricken maiden sees that everything is enjoying happiness except herself. The beautiful "Sarad" season does not bring to her any new comfort. The whole poem is so beautiful that it would be impossible to do justice to the poetic skill of Dayaram in so short a space. The Gujerati-reading public cannot do better than help the enterprise on which Mr. Hargovindas has embarked.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES AND DISTRICT PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Undergraduates' Association seems to be doing its work now in right earnest, and all praise is due to its committee of management, for the very creditable manner in which it devotes itself to all matters concerning those whose cause it aims to advocate. But there is one particular matter to which I am surprised to find the attention of this diligent body has not yet been drawn. We are all aware that since the last few years some novel changes have been introduced in the system of making the examinations for the offices of Subordinate Judges and District Pleaders, and against which loud complaints have been from time to time raised in the local papers, but without any satisfactory result. From some 200 and odd candidates that submit themselves for these examinations every year, hardly 10 per cent. are found to be fortunate enough to be able to go through the ordeal successfully. Together with the heavy standard of studies prescribed for these examinations, the very high number of marks required is a stumbling block. One cannot understand the object of the hon'ble Judges of the High Court in fixing the standard of minimum marks so high as 60 per cent., while even the candidates for our University LL.B. Examination are required to secure only about 40 per cent. of marks, and that also with a test of an easier nature. To get 60 per cent. of marks in a paper of 100 marks, means an attempt at solving every one of the questions set in a paper, which it is absurd to expect from a young man whose legal knowledge is generally confined to a set of text-books, and the question papers do always contain about a couple or more questions of a practical nature to which the hard-reading candidate must be an utter stranger. I think the Undergraduates' Association might take up and proceed to find out the real cause of such disappointing results as we have been witnessing for the last four or five years. A petition to the hon'ble Judges of our High Court from such an influential body as this, would not fail to remove the present difficulties.—I am, &c.,

A. S. M.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE EAST INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The uncharitable strain in which "Observer's" letter is written displays a malignant spirit, and leaves no room to doubt that it was primarily intended to prejudice the mind of the Public Service Commission against the claims and aspirations of the East Indian community as set forth by Mr. Bocarro. Unfortunately the choice of a delegate was not the best that could have been made. Mr. Bocarro might have substantiated his claims by giving examples, but he was unable to do so, not being thoroughly acquainted with the community. Mr. Bocarro made a very deplorable mistake in stating that the East Indians are the descendants of the Portuguese settlers in India. The East Indians themselves don't think so, and I quote the following from the *Indian Patriot*, which is the representative of the community, in corroboration of my statement :—"Numerous circumstances have combined to render it undesirable that the community, known by the name Portuguese and Bombay Portuguese, should continue to be known by that name, and in choosing a substitute, we have considered the term 'East Indian' the most suitable for several reasons. In the first place, it is a term which, as natives of India, we have an unquestionable right to. In the second place, it is peculiarly fitted to distinguish a Christian and a European-mixed community, and thereby is no longer recognised as meaning Eurasian."

In the face of these statements, it becomes perfectly unintelligible how Mr. Bocarro could have blundered as he did. But as far as the insinuations of "Observer" are concerned, those that are acquainted with the community can unhesitatingly vouch for the height of the civilisation they have attained. Of course, it cannot be denied that there are illiterate people among them, but their mode of living is nevertheless *quasi*-European.—Yours, &c.,

July 26. EAST INDIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not my intention here to show that many of us, and probably a large number of us, are really the descendants of the Portuguese settlers in India. Speculations on this subject, even if they tended to prove our Portuguese origin, would be utterly useless and unprofitable; and lost as our origin is in the obscurity of the past, we have considered it best in the absence of direct historical evidences to call ourselves "natives of India," despite the firm conviction of some of us that we are truly of Portuguese descent. Ethnologically, however, we might be able to prove this. After further researches have been made it is contemplated to present a paper to the Anthropological Society for their consideration and decision. Our opinion just now fluctuates between "Yes, we are of Portuguese origin," and "No, we are not," and we have, therefore, decided once for all to call ourselves East Indians, meaning thereby "Natives of India."

Now a word about intermarriages. It is a well-known fact that East Indians repudiate the very idea of intermarriage with the Goanese; and the few that do take place are of very rare occurrence, and then only when the Goanese have by their conduct show that they disclaim Goa as their motherland. Though your correspondents have read the *Bombay Gazetteer*, they confound all classes together, and for their information I might quote the following from J. M. Campbell :—"As a rule in matters of marriage the lower classes keep their old caste distinctions. Kolis, Bhandaris, Bhois, Kumbars, Nhavis and Dhobis form, separate castes and when they fail to find wives among their separate caste-fellows, seek them in such places as Chaul and Damaun. Among the higher grade intermarriage among different castes frequently takes place, and many among them cannot tell to what caste they originally belonged." It is added that "though Christian names were given to all alike, the Portuguese treatment of converts of good birth was quite different from their treatment of lower class converts. Men of rank were admitted in the best Portuguese society and were allowed to marry with Europeans. Like the Portuguese settlers and pensioners they received grant of land in Salsette and elsewhere on small quit-rents." Thus the class of people supposed to be represented by the East Indian Association does not include those belonging to the lower classes, and among the former not even 50 per cent. are illiterate.—Yours, &c.,

July 27. ANOTHER EAST INDIAN.

CATHOLICS need not apply is the motto at Harrow. *Truth* says that a lad was recently entered for admission at one of the master's houses at Harrow. This master retired and made over his house to a successor, who, on learning that the boy was a Roman Catholic, notified the boy's relations that he could not be admitted.

MEDICAL AID FOR WOMEN IN INDIA.

THE *Queen* recently contained a letter by a correspondent in the Bombay Presidency, in which it was stated that Brahmin women permit male medical attendance, that there are only a few castes now which will not allow a medical man to attend them in confinements, and that the opposition of these is slowly giving way. These statements appeared to a correspondent of the *Indian Magazine* to be so much at variance with the usually received opinion on the subject, that a Hindoo gentleman of position was asked how far he considered the statement correct. This gentleman admits that there is not a grain of truth in the statements made by the correspondent of the *Queen*, but at the same time alleges that they are mischievous :—

"From my experience of Eastern India, I cannot deny that male medical attendance is sometime permitted by Hindus in difficult delivery cases. The same may be said of other cases too, and to a larger extent *Kavirayes* and *Vaids* in Hindu houses, and *Hakims* in Mahomedan houses, are frequently consulted for the relief of Indian ladies. People in the higher and middle ranks of life in Bengal do also, to a certain extent, avail themselves of the services of male practitioners, trained in European medical science, for the treatment of their female relations. In Calcutta, Benares, and elsewhere European physicians are likewise occasionally called in for the treatment of serious cases. Matters could not be otherwise; when life is in danger, and relief, real or pretended, is at hand, human nature must prevail, and local tribal or racial prejudices must go to the wall But these facts do not at all cover the ground before us. As far as I am aware, it has not been urged by anyone that the whole of womankind in India obtained no medical relief whatever, and that male practitioners are actually prohibited from treating females. What is complained of is not *total* want, but an extent of insufficiency amounting to it, for general purposes.

"To show this clearly I must enter into a few details. In the first place there are various female complaints which, owing to local causes, are perhaps more prevalent in India than in Europe, and for them there is no adequate medical aid available. Unwilling, from a sense of delicacy, to communicate even to their male relatives the character and symptoms of their complaints, native ladies either directly consult or, through their maid-servants, obtain whatever help they can get from village midwives and quacks of their own sex, and the result generally is very serious. When the disease becomes dangerous competent physicians are sometimes, but not often, called in; but they come too late, and, generally speaking, Indian ladies have to depend, for all practical purposes, on the curative powers of nature.

"Such is likewise the case as regards medical and surgical aid in the lying-in chamber. Our *Vaids* and *Hakims* do not study the character of puerperal diseases, nor as a rule undertake to attend to them, and the whole duty of puerperal management devolves on our midwives, who, as a body, are utterly incompetent. They belong to the lowest grade of society, and are never trained to their work. When widowed and old women of the lowest caste, such as *Domes*, *Chamars*, and *Podas*, &c., first seek employment as attendants on women in confinements, and after a time set themselves up as midwives. There is then no help for Indian women at the most critical period of their lives, except what may be obtained from these so called *Dhaies*.

"Of late the Calcutta Medical College has trained some midwives, but their number is extremely limited, and only a few have gone to the country districts. Their total number cannot be reckoned by scores. The Government Medical School do not as a rule teach midwifery, and but few assistant surgeons take up that branch of their profession; consequently, the distribution of means for the treatment of puerperal cases is as extreme as possible, and hence the high rate of mortality during childbirth among the native population.

"For the treatment of diseases common to both sexes the means available is certainly much better, but under the peculiar circumstances of the country, it cannot be utilised to any large extent; for the higher, the middle, and even the lower-middle classes of Mahomedans do not as a rule allow male practitioners to enter their zenana, and the treatment of females has to be carried on under exceedingly disadvantageous circumstances. Symptoms are the only guides to diagnosis, and in a Mahomedan house the physician cannot himself study the symptoms of the disease he has to treat. He cannot be permitted to behold the appearance of his patient, or even to feel her pulse. He has to depend all but entirely upon the information communicated to him by the stupid maid-servants, whose language and ideas are generally anything but precise; and treatment under the circumstances cannot in the nature of things be at all satisfactory.

"In Hindu houses permission is always granted to feel the pulse, but in such cases the patient remains enveloped in a thick sheet or quilt, and only thrusts out her left hand as far as the wrist, and the physician can know nothing of her appearance. The face is rarely exposed, and when it is kept so it is firmly closed. Out of Calcutta, the tongue is seldom, if ever, shown to the physician, and even in Calcutta it is shown with every great reluctance. The heat of the skin may be judged by touching the forehead, but no other tactual examination is permitted except from above a thick sheet or quilt, and that in not ordinary cases.

"Under these circumstances it is no exaggeration to say that Indian women of the respectable or genteel classes derive very little professional aid from qualified physicians. What they do derive I have detailed above, and that is as often beneficial as hurtful. The ablest physicians can do but little good if they are not allowed the fullest scope for the exercise of their profession; and in the case of Indian ladies that scope is often so circumscribed as to amount to a negative. It is undeniable that Brahmin and other high-caste ladies are at times subjected to surgical operations by European doctors; but that is quite exceptional, and does not in the least affect the real question at issue. That question is the present state of medical aid for women in India, and none can gainsay the fact that it is extremely deficient. Duly qualified medical practitioners are not yet numerous in the country, and whatever their number, they being of the male sex, are not generally called in for the treatment of females, as I have stated; and as it is not easy readily to overcome the prejudices of a nation of over two hundred millions, if help has to be rendered it must be through the medium of a duly qualified band of female practitioners."

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1887-8.

THE sporting fixtures in 1887-8 have now been completed for usearly the whole of India. Poona, though only programmed for five days, holds out a prospect of six days' races. There is besides a prospect of a well-known Dehra stable putting in an appearance at Poona this season. The Sonepore fixture, besides being under good management, is very convenient for those who would wish to look in at it between Lucknow and Hyderabad. It behoves the Madras Stewards to recast their fixture as their tempting prizes, though making many a mouth water, will not be able to command the attendance of the large stables from Calcutta unless owners determine to split these up, and then both Calcutta and Madras will suffer from having to share the loaf, whereas each may have a whole one in due turn with a little management. The following are the fixtures :—

Bangalore Races	July 26th, 28th and 30th, and Aug. 4th.
Neemuch Sky Races	July 26th, 28th and 30th.
Calcutta Sky Races	July 29th.
Ahmednagar Races	Aug. 9th, 11th and 13th.
Lucknow Sky Races	Aug. 15th and 18th.
Rajputana (Nusseerabad) Races	Aug. 15th and 18th.
Secunderabad Sky Races	Aug. 20th, 23rd, 25th and 27th.
Hyderabad (Sind) Autumn Races	Aug. 23rd, 25th and 27th.
Poona Races	Sept. 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th and 17th
Mysore Races	Sept. 27th and 29th, and Oct. 1st.
Belgaum Races	Sept. 27th and 29th, and Oct. 1st.
Dehra Races	Sept. 29th, and Oct. 1st and 4th.
Mhow (Central India) Races	Oct. 11th, 13th and 15th.
Karachi Autumn Races	Oct. 11th, 13th and 15th.
Quetta Races	Oct. 22nd and 25th.
Lucknow Autumn Races	Oct. 25th, 27th and 29th.
Berar (Akola) Sky Races	Oct. 25th, 27th and 29th.
Sonepore Races	Nov. 1st, 2nd and 5th.
Meerut Autumn Races	Nov. 8th and 10th.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Races	Nov. 12th, 15th, 17th and 19th.
Umballa Autumn Races	Nov. 15th, 17th and 19th.
Julpigori Races	Dec. 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th.
Burdwan Races	Dec. 7th and 9th.
Cacutta Races, 1st Meeting	Dec. 22nd, 24th, 28th and 31st.
Ballyganj Steeplechases	Jan. 7th and 14th.
Midnapore Races	Jan. 10th, 12th and 14th.
Dacca Races	Jan. (dates not fixed).
Calcutta Races, 2nd Meeting	Jan. 21st and 28th.
Madras Races	Jan. 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th.
Bombay Races	Feb. 21st, 23rd and 25th.

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

THE charge of libel brought by Narayen Durmaji, the uncle of Dadaji Bhikaji, against Rukhmabai and her grandfather, Harichand Yadowji, was called on yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, when Mr. Sayani applied for a postponement on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Sayani addressing Mr. Hamilton said: I appear for the defendants in this matter. Unfortunately, since the summons was issued, one of the defendants has fallen ill and therefore—

Mr. Hemming: I am going to bring to your Worship's notice a matter which in its regular order will come before the application which, I believe, Mr. Sayani is about to make. I am going to refer to this matter having been discussed in the newspapers, and, perhaps, I had better read to your Worship what appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st July, the day after the application for process was made :—"As will be seen by a report of the proceedings in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, a criminal information was filed yesterday by the uncle of Dadaji, the plaintiff in the Restitution of Conjugal Rights Case, against Rukhmabai, and her grandfather, the Rao Bahadur Harrichand Yadowjee, for libel. A similar process was instituted against Mr. Grattan Geary, for having published the alleged libel in an issue of this paper. We have no intention of discussing the subject of the plaint by Mr. Hemming on the part of the applicant. But it may be as well to mention that the letter which is complained of was the reply of Rukhmabai to a pamphlet published under the name of Dadaji, who claims her as his wife. That pamphlet made many serious allegations against herself and her mother and her grandfather. The charges were published in the columns of a contemporary and were circulated broadcast in Bombay. It was deemed necessary that they should be rebutted. Rukhmabai after two months' delay appears to have complied, somewhat reluctantly, with the representations of her friends that she should meet the allegations, by categorically denying such of those as were unfounded. When the letter was written it was forwarded to this paper for insertion. We deemed it right that her side of the case should be set side by side with that given to the world by the plaintiff in the marital rights case. We therefore sent a proof of the letter to our contemporary, an act of professional courtesy, which was requited by the surrender of the said proof without any communication with us, the moment Mr. Hemming demanded it with a threat of proceedings within twenty-four hours. We in our turn were asked to hand over the manuscript of the letter; but we did not consider it would be chivalrous to hand up the document as the means of saving ourselves from pains and penalties, which the hardly pressed Rukhmabai and her aged grandfather would then have to bear as best they could. The objection which we had to take to that course may be deemed sentimental, but we have a conviction that in publishing the letter we fulfilled a duty to the public, to our correspondent, and to ourselves, which will prove to be within the well-understood limits of the law. Mr. Hemming's assertion that Rukhmabai's letter emanated from, or was drawn up by the ladies and gentlemen of the Rukhmabai Committee, is absolutely without foundation in fact."

So far as I am personally concerned, I am not prepared to deny or deal with any remarks which any of the public newspapers may think fit to make as to my conduct as an advocate in any matter. But as to this article, which starts by saying "We have no intention of discussing the subject," I submit to your Worship, and I shall show you authorities directly, that the article is ingenious in the attempt to indicate that it is not going to discuss the subject, and very disingenuous, when it goes on to discuss the merits of the case. I think the article might be described as savouring very much of cant, when the writer indicates that he, from motives of chivalry, refused to deliver up the letter.

The Magistrate: May I ask what your object is in making this application?

Mr. Hemming: My object is to have an expression of opinion as to this matter from the Bench. I am prepared to show authorities of a very convincing character on the point. The article savours very considerably of cant, when it suggests that the writer refuses to give up the letter simply from motives of chivalry. He apparently thinks it is chivalry to clear the character of the woman Rukhmabai, and—

The Magistrate: May I ask you again, what is your object in making this application? Are you going to make a fresh charge against the *Bombay Gazette*?

Mr. Hemming: I am not going to take any serious step. But I ask your Worship for an expression of opinion to the effect that it is undesirable that such comments should appear in a public print, while this matter is under discussion.

The Magistrate: I should think Mr. Geary knows best what he should do without dictation.

Mr. Hemming: I think I am thoroughly within my rights in making this application.

The Magistrate: If you are not going to bring a charge against Mr. Geary, I do not see why I should hear you.

Mr. Hemming: I think your Worship should hear me, because this is a matter which is under your jurisdiction, a matter which has been publicly discussed, and on which you have a right to pass your opinion. Also you have the right to take such proceedings as you thing fit on the ground that it is a contempt of Court. Now, my application is twofold as I have, I think, some additional weight with your Worship, if I refer to three or four cases bearing on the point.

The Magistrate: I cannot see exactly what your object is. Do you wish to take up the Court's function just now?

Mr. Hemming: I am an officer of the Court, and on that ground I am entitled to bring this contempt to the notice of the Court.

The Magistrate: If it is a contempt of the Court, I will take proceedings, if I choose, on my own motion.

Mr. Hemming: But your Worship will see that as a rule, the president of the Court rarely, or never, takes proceedings on his own motion.

The Magistrate: I do not think there is any contempt of Court on the part of Mr. Geary.

Mr. Hemming: Will your Worship hear my authorities? There is the case of Queen *vs.* Castro, the great Tichborne case.

The Magistrate: Excuse me, I cannot hear you.

Mr. Hemming: I must ask your Worship first to listen to the authorities and then to give your decision.

The Magistrate: I cannot allow you to proceed, when you do not wish to take any action against Mr. Geary. I do not take the same opinion as you do on the point of contempt of Court.

Mr. Hemming: Then I have another matter to bring to your Worship's notice, and shall ask the Court to deal with it as it thinks right.

The Magistrate: If you have no charge to prefer, I think you have no *locus standi*.

Mr. Hemming: Surely, your Worship cannot possibly decide without hearing me?

The Magistrate: I just asked you whether you wished to bring a charge, and you said that you did not.

Mr. Hemming: I will refer your Worship to the cases.

The Magistrate: I have already all the facts before me. You say you simply wished to address the Court on the point which affects the Court, and if the Court itself does not wish to take any notice at all, I do not see why you should persist so much in the matter.

Mr. Hemming: Then I say, in order to put myself in order, that if it is so desired, I shall be prepared to make a charge.

The Magistrate: Then it will be another case.

Mr. Hemming: I do not think so; because it necessarily comes in.

The Magistrate: Excuse me. The case now called on is that against Rukhmabai and another, and there was an application going to be made in it, when you interrupted it.

Mr. Hemming: In this case I am bound to take a distinct ruling from your Worship in order that I may be able to discuss this matter in another Court, if necessary.

The Magistrate: You have again altered your position. If you hop on one leg and then on another, I do not know where I can follow you.

Mr. Hemming: I will be contented with an expression of opinion regarding this gross contempt of Court. But if your Worship thinks that some more stringent measures should be taken, then I shall be prepared to take them.

The Magistrate: If it is a contempt of Court, the Court may be left to take notice of it.

Mr. Hemming: Will your Worship reduce this to writing that it is your ruling that it is not for me to point out what is contempt of Court,—that I am not entitled to bring it to the notice of the Court, and that is not my province to do so?

The Magistrate: All right, I will.

Mr. Hemming: Will your Worship read me your note?

The Magistrate: It merely states the fact.

Mr. Hemming: But will you read it. It is the only evidence that we may proceed upon in another Court, and if there be no dispute about it now, it will save trouble with affidavits hereafter.

The Magistrate then read the note as under:

Mr. Sayani, on rising to apply for an order on behalf of the accused Rukhmabai and another, was interrupted by Mr. Hemming for the prosecution. Mr. Hemming read out the article which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st July, and commented upon it as an unwarrantable discussion of a case which was then *sub judice*. He stopped Mr. Hemming to inquire what was his object in making those remarks, and whether he wished to bring a charge against the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. Hemming replied that he did not wish to bring any action against the editor, but that his object was to obtain an expression of opinion from the Bench whether the editor should discuss the matter while the case was pending. Mr. Hemming proceeded with his remarks; but I again stopped him by saying that as he did not intend to make any charge, I could not hear him, and that if it was merely a matter of contempt of Court, the Court itself might be left to take notice of it, if it thought proper. Mr. Hemming replied that as an officer of the Court, he was entitled to bring a contempt of Court to the notice of the Court, and desired to read certain judgments on the point. (Referred to Law Reports, vol. 9, Queen *vs.* Castro.) I rule, however, that under the circumstances Mr. Hemming has no *locus standi* and cannot be heard. Nor do I consider that the article in the *Bombay Gazette* calls for any notice from myself.

Mr. Hemming: Will your Worship add to your note that I called your attention to the case of Queen *vs.* Thomas Castro?

The Magistrate: This is done already.

Mr. Hemming: Your Worship knows quite well that, as a matter of law, your notes are the only evidence of all that takes place here.

The Magistrate: And I have said that I declined to hear you.

Mr. Hemming: I ask your Worship to add that I wanted to call your Worship's attention to a case and that you stopped me.

The Magistrate: Do not discuss the point. Just give me the authority.

Mr. Hemming: The case is Queen against Castro, Law Reports, vol. 9, page 219. Now, I am about to make an application for the issue of a summons in pursuance of this case, calling upon the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* to appear in this Court and answer for his contempt in publishing this article. I propose to address your Worship.

The Magistrate: I decline to grant a summons.

Mr. Hemming: Then will you make a note to that effect?

The Magistrate: This case has been already discussed at great length, and I have already said that this article does not call for an expression of opinion on my part.

Mr. Hemming: It is possible that the Judges of the High Court may take a different view. I ask your Worship to furnish the materials for the use of the High Court.

The Magistrate: I will hear you, if you bring any information.

Mr. Hemming: It is not for me to bring an information in a matter of this sort.

The Magistrate: But I say there is no contempt.

Mr. Hemming: Your Worship may be quite right in holding that view, but the High Court must have before them all the materials to enable them to judge. I am sure your Worship cannot have the slightest objection to have the matter discussed before the proper authority.

The Magistrate: You have already taken too much of my time.

Mr. Hemming: I have a duty to perform—

The Magistrate: You do not perform your duty to your client; you wish to perform your duty to the Court, in a matter in which the Court itself may take action if it chooses.

Mr. Hemming: Your Worship interrupts me. But I take another position. I take two separate positions, namely, that it is a contempt of Court and, as such, I am entitled to bring it to the notice of the Court, and my clients are entitled to bring it to the notice of the Court as parties to this case, and also on the ground that

[illegible] to hear me as the two other points I omitted, although whether you are right in so abolishing or not, I only wish you to add the fact that you decline, in order that your statement, which by law is a statement of absolute verity, may appear before the higher Court, as such I submit that this is a case in which there is no option, but that your Worship, sitting as a Judge dispensing justice should comply with such a requisition.

Mr. Bayani then proceeded with his application that the hearing of the case be postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. Hemming: To discuss the merits of the case I do not make any objection. But the formal evidence had better be recorded to-day, and I would point out that as one of the parties being ill is not sufficient reason for not proceeding against another, Criminal Procedure Code 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code allows the power to dispense with the attendance of a party, and as one or two gentlemen subpœnaed are here to give evidence we had better proceed. I should like to call Mr. Geary to produce the original of the letter, and Mr. Curwen of the *Times* to answer one or two questions.

The Magistrate: Is Rukhmabai or the other defendant here?

Mr. Bayani: No.

Mr. Hemming: Cannot we go on without them? Perhaps Mr. Bayani will admit—

Mr. Bayani: These are criminal proceedings, and I will admit nothing. The case had better be postponed until all parties can attend. I gave notice to my client of my intention to apply, and he could have notified Mr. Curwen. I informed Mr. Geary. These proceedings are irregular, and it would be much better to adjourn the case for a fortnight.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Hemming): You have a right to conduct your case as you will. The formal evidence may as well be proceeded with.

Mr. Bayani: This is just possible, but we shall probably want to ask questions of these gentlemen, then they would have to be sent for again.

Mr. Hemming: I only received this letter late yesterday, and there was therefore no time to communicate with my client at all. We have not applied for any warrant though this is a criminal proceeding, and so far as personal liberty is concerned, the defendants suffer nothing, because it would be more convenient to take formal evidence, and the objection Mr. Sayani takes is a frivolous one, I will give him every possible help to get the witnesses here.

Mr. Bayani: To be cross-examined they will have to come again. To save them the trouble of having to come 9 miles, I wrote three letters to Mr. Hemming in which I told him of my intention.

Mr. Hemming: Will you read my reply?

Mr. Sayani: Yes, I will read the whole of the correspondence if you like. The first letter I wrote you was on the 25th—to-day is the 27th—and I received no reply. Again I wrote you yesterday, but not getting any reply I sent a clerk with a third letter asking you to reply by bearer. You answered this on Tuesday morning, noting our intention to apply for an adjournment, and stating that Mr. Hemming, who had the case in hand, had been attending the High Court in explanation of the delay in answering the note. Mr. Sayani read the correspondence in question, and added that if Mr. Hemming had liked he could have told his witnesses not to attend. He did not do so, and I submit I am entitled to apply for the adjournment.

The Magistrate: Perhaps under the circumstances, it would be better to adjourn.

Mr. Hemming: Being a criminal matter it would be better if it could be proceeded with at once. Mr. Sayani has told you he notified his intention, but it was so late in the day that practically we have had no notice whatever. I sent a reply instantly on my return from Court, and after this reply the matter should be brought under the notice of the Court as soon as possible. Rukhmabai and her grandfather must be the people who are most anxious to have the matter disposed of.

The Magistrate: I think you had better have your postponement for a fortnight.

Mr. Sayani: That will be convenient.

Mr. Hemming: Will that come before your Worship.

The Magistrate: I think not.

Mr. Hemming: That will be convenient then.

The Magistrate: I hope that before that time it may be found that Mr. Geary's and Mr. Curwen's evidence can be dispensed with. They may be prepared to admit certain things and need not be taken.

Mr. Hemming: Mr. Geary is present in Court; perhaps it would be convenient that the two cases come before Mr. Ryan. I would ask therefore that Mr. Geary's case be postponed until a week after the other case.

Mr. Geary: Such a course would be most inconvenient. It would be much more convenient to have it proceeded with to-morrow. It is a trumpery charge, and it would be very inconvenient for me to wait. The matter is quite within the limits of the exception clauses of the Act, and I would ask that the matter be disposed of without needless delay. It is quite clear from the procedure of the other side, and the time he has occupied in this discussion that time is no object to them; but it is of great value to business men like myself.

Mr. Hemming: Then I ask you to put Mr. Geary in the witness-box to-day,

Mr. Geary: Your case is adjourned.

Mr. Hemming: This chivalrous gentleman who takes away the character of one woman to shelter the character of another—

The Magistrate (to Mr. Hemming): You must confine yourself to the matter before the Court. If you travel away from it I cannot hear you. You are making remarks which are distinctly beside the question.

Mr. Hemming: If you want this case to go on to-morrow—

The Magistrate: Can this case go on to-morrow?

Mr. Hemming: I don't think it can. You have placed me between two stools and the ends of justice should not be—

The Magistrate: The case against Mr. Geary is merely for publishing the letter, not for writing it.

Mr. Hemming: There is a point of law involved which may lead to no end of quibbling. And if you intend to adjourn Mr. Geary's case I ask you to put him into the witness-box that I may ask for the production of the original of the letter.

The Magistrate: What has that to do with the present case. Mr. Geary is charged with publishing an article. If you wish the production of an article in connection with another case you must wait until that case is heard.

Mr. Hemming: I don't mind what your Worship does, except that I ask that the scales of justice be balanced evenly. If you adjourn one case, adjourn the other.

The Magistrate: In the first, case we have evidence—

Mr. Hemming: It is not evidence.

The Magistrate: We have a certificate that one of the defendants is seriously ill and cannot attend. Therefore the hearing of that case is adjourned. In the other case no cause is shown why an adjournment should be granted.

Mr. Geary: It would be most inconvenient for me to have to return a matter of 1,400 miles to Bombay to answer a trivial charge of this kind, the hearing of which can only last an hour or two—

Mr. Hemming: It will last much more in another Court if it does not last so long here. I ask that it be adjourned until to-morrow fortnight.

The Magistrate: How long do you expect to be away from Bombay?

Mr. Geary: Probably till the end of September. I am charged with publishing an article said to be defamatory. I am quite prepared to stand by it, I assure you. The publication is not disputed. The question is whether it does not come within the limits prescribed by the Act.

Mr. Hemming: The real point is the original letter

The Magistrate: Not as regards Mr. Geary.

Mr. Hemming: No, but he will have to produce the original letter.

Mr. Geary: That case is adjourned. I must ask that my case be proceeded with to-morrow. It will be a great injustice to ask me to come back from Simla. The case would never have come forward if the facts had been clearly and fairly put before this Court. But an *ex parte* statement was submitted, and on this the process was issued. There is no *prima facie* case, and had, as I say, the facts been fairly put before the Court, the application would have been dismissed.

Mr. Hemming: That is discussing the issue.

The Magistrate: Suppose we take the case after Mr. Geary's return.

Mr. Hemming: In any case he will have to come back to give evidence in the other case. I shall have a question or two to ask him about certain letters he has written.

Mr. Geary: I have matters attributed to me quietly erroneously and most unjustifiably.

Mr. Hemming: Mr. Geary is very shrewd, but I am not going to discuss the matter,

The Magistrate: Mr. Geary's case may as well come on after his return.

Mr. Hemming: I have summoned him in the other case. There is the difficulty. His attendance will be necessary in the case against Rukhmabai and her [illegible] even if he is so anxious not to come [illegible] to do so.

[illegible] entirely with Mr. [illegible] once. He [illegible] summon [illegible] I am [illegible] urn.

Geary has been asked to produce the original letter. This chivalrous gentleman is keeping back something.

Mr. Geary strongly protested against this accusation, adding: He says I am chivalrously keeping back something. I have nothing to keep back. I have the original letter here (producing it).

Mr. Hemming: Then I ask that it be placed in the hands of the Court for safe keeping, and that no chivalrous propensity may get rid of it. Will your Worship ask for it to be placed in the Court for safe custody with liberty for any party interested to view?

The Magistrate: I cannot make any such order. Mr. Ryan may hereafter if he should think fit.

The parties then left the Court, and the case will be proceeded with at noon to-day.

THE *EMEUTE* AT HERAT.

Very little reliable information has been received in India regarding the *emeute* in Herat, the reports which have crossed the frontier being very fragmentary and incomplete and frequently contradictory. A connected story of the affairs is now published in the Allahabad paper as follows:—

The garrison of Herat was largely increased when the scheme of fortification was adopted, and the Amir sent several regular regiments from Kabul and Kandahar to do duty there. These regiments were in some instances composed almost entirely of Ghilsais; and when the rebellion in Eastern Afghanistan took place the Governor of Herat Kazi Saad-ud-Din, acting under instructions from the Amir, took precautions to prevent the Ghilzai sepoys from doing mischief, half of which Ghilzai regiment was taken and transferred to other regiments where the men were Heratis, Kandaharis, or Kabulis, and such as had breechloaders were made to give them up, receiving muskets instead. This had a good effect for a while; but Taimur Shah, Naib Sipah Salar or Deputy Commander-in-Chief, began intriguing with the Ghilzais and laid elaborate plans for seizing Herat.

There was to have been a grand parade on June 6th, and he had arranged for the assassination of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief on the ground. He trusted to the demoralising effect their death would have upon the garrison to enable him to carry out his project and win over all the troops to his side. Kazi Saad-ud-Din, however, got word of the plot and the parade was countermanded. The Hazarih Regiment (so called because it was 1,000 strong) were worked upon by Taimur Shah to mutiny, and as there were some 500 or 600 Andari Ghilzais in its ranks, his suggestion proved acceptable.

The Andari mutineers first attacked the Commander-in-Chief's quarters, but failed to force an entrance, as his guard defended it. They then made a rush for the arsenal in the Citadel, and there armed themselves with Snider rifles, and seized a large quantity of ammunition for their breechloaders.

By this time the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief had collected detachments of Heratis, Duranis and Kabulis from the various regiments and the mutineers moved outside the walls of the city. They had appealed to the other soldiers to join them, but without success.

Saad-ud-Din sent mullahs to them to exhort them to return to their quarters, but they refused all overtures and took up a position in some buildings at a little distance from the walls. Here they were attacked and some sharp fighting took place. They seem to have held their own, and when the attacking party drew off they marched away to the south.

Taimur Shah with a number of his supporters struck westwards for the Persian frontier. He was pursued and captured at Kuhsan, the Kazi's cavalry cutting up a number of the mutineers, and Taimur was sent off to Kabul where his arrival was recently reported. The Andaris of the Hazarih Regiment got safely through to the Arghandab Valley, north of Kandahar, and their presence at Kelat-i-Ghilzai had undoubtedly had a direct effect upon the rebellious Ghilzais in inciting them to fresh efforts.

BENGAL.

The Ruin of High Rents.—That most extensive of hill-stations, Darjeeling, is said to be—not under a cloud, for it is in that state during most of the year—but under some mysterious ban. It is deserted by all but the permanent "children of the mist"—the school-girls and school-boys, nurses and babies, and wives mourning for their husbands far away on the burning plains. The place is so full that invalids sent there to recruit their strength have been obliged to flee precipitately to the places whence they came, dreading melancholia more than malaria, and the club is said to be inhabited by the honorary secretary and one unhappy companion. "It's an ill wind," &c.—the proverb is something musty; but if the result of this desolation is to reduce house-rents and hotel and boarding-house charges to something within the limits of reason, Bengal will eventually have cause for jubilation.—*Pioneer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Cheap Living in the Punjab.—In view of the universal complaint of the high prices of agricultural prices in the Province this year, some interest attaches to the tables of prices given in the agricultural statistics, just published, for 1885-86. An opportunity is also given of comparing the prices of the Punjab with those of India generally. At the end of the year, with the exceptions of rice, firewood and plough bullocks, the prices of all kinds of produce in the Punjab were lower than in India generally. Rice was Rs. 3-12-5 per maund against Rs. 3-3-11; firewood per maund as. 5-11 against as. 5-5; and plough bullocks each Rs. 33-15-9 against Rs. 29-13-8. On the other hand, wheat was only Rs. 2-0-3 per maund against Rs. 2-13-2 for India generally; linseed Rs. 4-0-6 against Rs. 4-2-6; uncleaned cotton Rs. 4-3-5 against Rs. 7-13-9; sugar Rs. 5-6-7 against Rs. 5-14-2; salt Rs. 2-10-1 against Rs. 3-3-2; and ghee Rs. 28-3-10 against Rs. 31-5-5. So also sheep cost only Rs. 3-1-0 each against Rs. 3-4-9, the average rate in India generally; fish per seer as. 2-4 against as. 3-2; and iron per maund Rs. 6-7-10 against Rs. 7-2-2. So far, therefore, as the ordinary necessities of life are concerned, the peasant of the Punjab ought to be able to live more cheaply than his brethren elsewhere; though, conversely, of course low prices mean also low profits to those connected with the land.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 22nd July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	31	99	Nasik	10	91
Sohagpur	25	63	Deolali	12	14
Raver	16	62	Ghoti	20	53
Hinhora	15	83	Nargaon	27	5
Bhadli	11	47	Warraragaon	17	85
Jalgaon	23	24	Hudci	8	99
Sirsoli	12	31	Mohol	11	13
Mhaswad	18	4	Madha	7	99
Mahaji	24	78	Barsi Road	6	10
Pachora	19	8	Kelna	9	98
Kasgaon	14	90	Jehur	5	55
Naidongri	17	68	Poonalwari	2	91
Talligaon	16	73	Dirsal	3	97
Nandgaon	11	89	Lanowli	94	27
Manmad	13	86	Dhond	4	83
Yasaligaon	19	5	Talegaon	23	58
Kherwadi	7	89			

Calcutta is not at all pleased with the unflattering comparison which Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., makes between it and Bombay in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. "It is a curious fact, and by no means to the credit of the seat of Government," writes Mr. Herbert Gladstone, "that the Europeans in Calcutta seem to have been more liable to ungovernable fits of combined wrath and panic than elsewhere"; and he instances "panic Sunday" in 1857, the indigo agitation in 1861, and the recent excitement about the Ilbert Bill, pointing in contrast to Bombay, where the Europeans have been "far less liable to panic." The *Englishman* attempts an explanation. "The reason that Europeans unite to resist injurious measures of Government in Calcutta more than in Bombay," it says, "is that there are more of them to do it. The Europeans of Bombay are nearly all men on fixed salaries, and outside of the Presidency town there is hardly a European who is not a Government servant. If Mr. Gladstone had asked who planters were, or had compared the composition of the Trades' Associations in Calcutta and Bombay, he would have seen that his difficulty was no difficulty at all." The Calcutta apologist, it will be observed, has practically nothing to say regarding the greater liability of Bengal to panic, simply contenting itself with a declaration that Calcutta is more given to agitation than Bombay owing to there being a larger European population there than here. This is a peculiarly lame excuse, for the larger the community the stronger should be the elements of security against unreasoning panics.

According to a London evening paper, there is to be next year a Jubilee for the Coronation, and another for the "Silver" Wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. If so, writes "Henry," who seems to have been bored by too much jubilation, "the only thing left to persons who wish to lead a quiet life is at once to emigrate. Every faddist has had an opportunity this year to air his fad; every one who has longed to attract attention to himself, has bulied some one else out of his money. [illegible] Jubilee, thank Heaven, is nearly over. [illegible]dists and 'cadgers' must soon retire into the [illegible]urity from which they have temporarily [illegible]rged. A second year of them would be worse [illegible]n a second visitation of locusts."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain R. Collin, arrived in Bombay yesterday, in ballast, from Jedda.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
27TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Berth.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Seawell	1739	J. Stanhope	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Asia	2327	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Venetia	1609	F. Cole	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	2983	J. De Horne	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1585	W. H. Smith	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanan	1917	W. Millar	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Highfield	1698	W. Simpson	G	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Fernlands	1375	J. B. Sellers	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Atrato	2059	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Henzada	1978	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ M. Hall	2241	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Manilla	2582	A. Crucioni	N	F. Bozzoni.
„ Inchlonga	1957	Gallachen	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	P	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy	..	Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. St. Dunstan	1451	J. Ogilvie	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
27	Akbar (s)	Collin	Jedda, July 16.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
27	Runnymede	Jarnion	False Point.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Arore, for Marseilles, Genoa and Naples.
„ Queen Victoria, for Dunkirk.
„ Akbar, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
22	Chanda s	Gavin	Bombay, July 1.
23	Arabia s		Glasgow, June 13.
	Arcot s	Parsonage	Singapore, July 7.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Steamer Busheer.
July 23.—Steamers Engineer, Ganges and Teutonia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
23	Carlton s		Bimlipatam.
24	Clan Alpine s		Liverpool.
	Clan Mackenzie s		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
23	Sirdhana s		Negapatam.
24	Clan Sinclair s		Calcutta.
	Goorkha s		Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 22.

For Liverpool.

Methley Hall, (s), 650 cwts myrabolums, B. Ooyerchand.

Asia (s), 36 bales cotton, Chapsee Dewsee; 30 bales wool, K. Veerbhai; 41 bales wool and 31 bales goat hair, S. Moloobhai; 300 bales wool, G. Toolseedass.

For London.

Hennada (s), 125 cwts cloves, T. Topen; 27 bales woolen piece goods and 3 cases copperware, D. Sasson and Co.

For Antwerp.

Inchlonga (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkari Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Atrato (s), 500 cwts buffalo horns, R. Cadarbhai.

For Trieste.

Cathay (s), 275 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Torre-del-Anunziata.

Fernlands (s), 7,966 cwts wheat, Wm. Bell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kohinur (s), 547 bales cotton, B. Luckmandas; 103 bales cotton, B. Hurdyal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 26.

Castellari, Capt, BI, Ordnance Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Goad, Capt, BI, 12th BI Cavy, on privilege leave, from Nowahera.

DEPARTURE.—July 26.

Yates, Major, Bo, 28th B I, on leave, to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 28th, 1887.

1. No. 1,495 Vol. G. Dowman "D" Company is transferred to "A" Company from this date.

2. Bombay Light Horse, the following orders are notified. The Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall this day Thursday, the 28th inst., at 5-30 p.m. for drill with swords.

By Order,

(Sd.) Eust. Ferrers Nicholson, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

AMERICAN INTERVIEWERS.

Mrs. Campbell-Praed, in *Temple Bar* for July in a racy article on "Some American Impressions," gives an account of some of the ways of New York interviewers. Along with her husband, she was travelling "in the company of an author politician, and historian who has remarkable popularity in America."

"We have been privileged therefore," she says, "to experience interviewing in perhaps one of its highest phases of development; and if in the case of my husband and myself the experience is of a somewhat vicarious kind—for we are merely satellites of the planet and shine by reflected light—it is not the less extraordinary and diverting. The first steamer which came out to the Britannic conveyed a suave polite gentleman with a notebook, who, on the part of the New York Herald, requested the favour of our friend the author's views over a considerable range of subjects. The next steamer brought a political deputation and a select band of reporters. One of them, whom he asked how I liked America, observed oracularly. 'Well, I guess you'll be surprised,' and I was very much surprised. Before we reached the wharf our party was reinforced by three deputations swelled into one big one, and a perfect mob of reporters. 'There's been some mistake about the steamer's arrival,' continued my reporter. I call him my reporter, by the way, not because he particularly wanted to report me, but because he showed an obliging willingness to take charge of me and enlighten my ignorance. 'If it hadn't been for the uncertainty, there would have been a lot more of us.' There was, however, no scarcity of them. The gentlemen of the press swarmed like a hive of bees. Our friend the author, under the mistaken impression that he might complete all the interviewing at one stroke, allowed himself to be conducted to the saloon, and there interviewed by all collectively. They buzzed about him with their note-books, and we left him to be devoured by some score or so, while we vainly tried to collect our belongings. At the hotel the interviewers seemed determined that our unfortunate friend should neither eat nor sleep. One was in possession when we arrived. Ere many minutes had passed he had gathered unto himself seven other interviewers, and when that seven had departed there came other seven. The author's voice grew faint, but the interviews lingered on. A hurried meal was snatched at last, but not in peace. The interviewers penetrated to the dining-rooms, and the last of them—for that day—announced himself at 11-30 P.M. For three days they brooded like the locusts of Egypt. I got in the end to have an affection for the interviews. Allowing for their task, they were kindly and considerate. They were always courteous and obliging. They were mostly lean, long men, with thin faces and bright eyes, and they did not want much drawing out to give their views on things in general. I gleaned a good deal of information concerning American practices and malpractices from our friends the interviews. After the first day or two when all that could be said had pretty nearly been said by us, the proceedings were a little like the daily visits of a doctor to a convalescent patient when there's nothing to be done but to feel his pulse, and talk about the weather; only that in this instance there were several 'specially detailed doctors'."

"CHEER BOYS! CHEER!"

Dr. Charles Mackay's memoirs have been just published by W. H. Allen & Co., London, under the title "Through the Long Day". These volumes cover a half century passed in journalism and general literature, not without honour, if without other more substantial reward. The writer was editor of the *Illustrated London News* before its position was assured; he was American correspondent of the *Times* during the Secession War; and he came in contact with all manner of celebrities. His chronicle is a little garrulous and a little diffuse, and he gives with such fond regret the menu of the dinner in which he inaugurated the *London Review*, a weekly Saturday paper, with signed articles, which failed. When he was sent to New York during the war the *Times* was an ardent Secessionist with a sovereign contempt for the heroes of Bull Run whom it was always holding up to the ridicule of Europe. Dr. Mackay therefore stipulated that his mission should be kept a secret until he thought the time opportune for disclosing it, but a London correspondent of the English Provincial papers let the cat prematurely out of the bag and Dr. Mackay had a very rough time of it when the editor of the *Times* edited his copy, as according to the statement of Dr. Russell quoted in the "Hayward's Letters" it was their practise to do in regard to his letters from the Crimea so that he did not himself know them when he saw them in print. Dr. Mackay tells the story quite innocently inserting an excuse for Mr. Delane which the letter would regard as insulting.

Among the most violent of the onslaughts made upon me by the ultra-Republican and Abolitionist press was one brought upon my innocent head by an unfortunate alteration made in the proof-sheet of one of my letters to the *Times*. Writing of the frequent battles between the brave confederates and the equally brave Federals, I stated that the results of these sanguinary engagements in no wise helped to bring the war to a conclusion and that in fact "they proved *nothing* but the courage of the combatants on either side." This passage was queried by the proof-reader, and so brought to the editor's notice, and, misinterpreting my meaning, he changed the word "nothing into anything." When the copy of the *Times* containing this unlucky alteration arrived in New York the vials of wrath were opened against me by the *Herald* and other papers of anti-English politics, of which there were very many during the war, who were aggrieved or incensed against Great Britain for its alleged want of sympathy with the Federal cause, and for its laches in permitting the Shenandoah and the Alabama to "prey," as they said, "upon American commerce," and in not preventing those vessels from being constructed in her ship-building ports. I was denounced in the most violent terms for accusing the Americans both of the North and the South of cowardice, which was nothing farther from my intention. The *Herald*, conducted by a renegade Scotsman from Aberdeen, who figured as an ultra-American, though disclaimed as such by every respectable American of native birth, went so far as to hint to the Federal soldiers in Camp Scott, on Staten Island, near to which I resided, that it might be a just punishment for the libel of which I had been guilty, to burn down my house over my head. I thought it prudent, under the circumstances, and a duty which I owed to myself and to my family, to explain in the New York papers the manner in which the word "anything" had been substituted for "nothing" by some revisor of the proof-sheets in the *Times* printing office, who would, doubtless, be as sorry as I was for the mistake he had made as soon as it was brought to his notice. The explanation appeared to be satisfactory to my assailants; for, although they took no public notice of it, as in fairness they should have done, they ceased their attacks, and waited until they could find or invent another and a better excuse for fault-finding. I afterwards learned that there was great joy in the *Times* printing office and in the sub-editor's room, among all the officials who had been called to account for the foolish, though not ill-meant, tampering with my "copy," when the delinquency was traced to the great *Jupiter Tonans* himself, who, in a moment of confusion, forgetfulness, or perhaps of sleepiness, but certainly without any intention to bring me into ill-favour with sensitive American readers, had taken it upon himself to set me wrong, when thinking to set me right.

Here is an incident in which the present Marquis of Hartington seems to have allowed himself to be made a practical joke through the unthinking ardour of his Southern sympathies; the notion that his lordship did not know what the Secession badge was when the lady pinned it on his breast, is a delicious thrust on the part of Dr. Mackay who relates it in all gravity.

Mr. Russell Lowell, the American ambassador to Great Britain for the four years ending in the summer of 1885, thought fit to record the incident while its remembrance was yet comparatively fresh in America, in a literary essay, first contributed to a monthly or quarterly periodical. The article or essay, that aspired to a philosophical character and mode of treatment, was entitled "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners." The passage relating to Lord Hartington ran as follows:—

The Marquis of Hartington wore a Secession badge at a public ball in New York. In a civilized country he might have been roughly handled, but here, where the best *sentences* are not so well understood, of course nobody minded it.

One of Mr. Lincoln's neatest strokes of humour was his treatment of this gentleman, when a laudable curiosity induced him to be presented to the "President of the Broken Bubble." Mr. Lincoln persisted in calling him Mr. Partington. Surely the refinement of good breeding could go no further! Giving the young man his real name (already notorious in the news-papers) would have made his visit an insult. Had Henry IV. done this, it would have been famous!

I will tell the story as it actually occurred, before proceeding to make any remarks upon the comments of Mr. Lowell. During the evening a handsome but somewhat too bold and forward young lady, one of the recognised belles of New York, with whom his lordship had danced once, if not twice, during the evening, suddenly accosted him, holding a rosette in her dainty fingers, and asked permission to affix it to his button-hole, with a gracious request that he would wear it for her sake. His lordship like a gallant man—to whom, possibly, the little flirtation was not disagreeable, and certainly not a thing to be resented—allowed the young lady to pin the badge to his coat, and suspected no evil.

Greatly to his surprise, a few minutes afterwards, one of the company, a captain of a regiment of volunteers, and a member, I believe, of the Stock Exchange, came up to him in a dictatorial and haughty manner, and requested him to remove the rosette of the Confederate States, as the badge of the Secessionists and friends of the South, and that his wearing it thus publicly was an insult to every gentleman in the room. Lord Hartington removed it immediately, declaring that he was entirely ignorant of its meaning, or he would not have allowed it to appear at his button-hole, or had the very bad taste of exhibiting it in any way whatever. At the same time, remembering how greatly the political feeling of all Americans was exasperated by the Civil War, he refrained from taking offence, as he might have done, at the abrupt manner of his interlocutor, and passed it over unnoticed.

The rumour ran in New York, on the following day, that a duel was likely to be the result of the disagreeable incident—which perhaps, it would have been if it had occurred between Frenchmen or Germans in Paris or Berlin.

It is somewhat melancholy to hear the despondencing accents in which the aged poet refers to the literary work of his life and calls to mind that he will be remembered for trifles such as "Cheer Boys! Cheer!" and "There's a Good Time Coming" while his more solid and laborious productions were unappreciated. He published a work giving the life and letters of Medora Leigh who claimed to be the daughter of Lord Byron in the hope of establishing the fact that the letters and the documents clashing with Mrs. Beecher Stowes, version of Lady Byron's statement in regard to Mrs. Augusta Leigh (who was certainly Medora's mother) disproved the whole dreadful allegation. But his sad fate was to be felted by both sides, those believing the truths of the allegation denouncing him for misreading the facts, and those who stood up for Lord Byron's memory being indignant with him for bringing Medora forward as a witness in the case. There is more of Gil Blas' devilment in this chapter of Dr. Mackay's literary history than he is at all aware of. The following account of his labours to establish the historical value of Gaelic is interesting in itself as well as for the naivety of the contrast between his expenditure of £300 on this philological work and the £18,000 profit which a Southern made out of an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Grammar.

The celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson—an ignorant philologist, following in the track of still more ignorant predecessors maintained, in his famous Dictionary, that the original inhabitants of England, who spoke Keltic, one of the oldest languages in the world, though spared by the Romans during five hundred years of occupation, were exterminated at a later period by their Saxon Conquerors, and that being exterminated, their language was necessarily exterminated with them; that the few miserable fugitives who escaped the incredible massacre took refuge in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland; and that the remnants of their language which they carried along with them to their all but inaccessible mountain fast nesses were mere gibberish, unworthy of the attention of philologists and students of language.

His based his dictionary on this unfounded assertion, and persuaded himself, his contemporaries, and successors in the industry of compiling dictionaries, that the English language was almost wholly a variety of the Teutonic, enriched and extended by the Latin, and the Norman-French, and that it was in no degree indebted to the British of the early inhabitants.

Dr. Johnson and his predecessors were utterly in the wrong, historically; and their philology was as much founded in error as their history. There is no evidence of the so-called extermination of the British except the untrustworthy assertion of Gildas, a credulous British monk, who wrote a Latin treatise after he had taken refuge in Brittany. This prejudiced and frightened ecclesiastic endeavoured to prove that the Saxons occupied the whole interior of the country, as well as the fringe of the Southern and Eastern coasts. He did not hint that they had put to the sword the helpless women and children of the Britons, or even any large proportion of the male inhabitants; and brought forward nothing to militate against the very natural supposition that, as the invaders had not brought their women along with them, they must have married in due time the daughters of the natives who were of the same race, though not of the same language, as themselves, and that the children of such marriages must have learned to some extent in the nursery the language of their mothers.

Having some knowledge of the Gaelic spoken in the Highlands of Scotland—which Dr. Johnson thought to be different from what he called the "Erse" spoken in Ireland, though the two are identically the same, with some slight varieties of orthography and pronunciation—I devoted my leasure to the further study of that venerable speech which the Keltic swarms, in their successive immigrations from Asia in the pre-historic ages, brought to Europe along with them. In that speech they gave names, still existent, to all the rivers and the mountain ranges, and all the great physical features of Western Europe, including Greece, Italy, Spain, France, and the British Islands. That language is now proved and recognised to be co-eval and kindred with the Sanscrit, the Hindustani, the Turkish, the Arabic, the Persian and the Hebrew. With all of these it has hundreds of words in common, all traceable to one source—the Sanscrit, one of the oldest languages which has come down to our times, though comparatively modern in comparison with the Chinese, and probably the Japanese and Malayan tongues.

Pursuing my investigations in this direction, I found the undoubted sources of hundreds of colloquial, vulgar, and unliterary expressions in common use among the English-speaking people, and of a multitude of recognised literary words in all the languages of Western Europe, for which Johnson and his successors in England down to the present time, and M. Littré in his great French Dictionary, had either been wholly unable to account for which they had imagined the most absurd and ludicrous etymologies.

I found that English "slang" or "flash" words—once called "cant" "Peddlers' Greek," and "St. Giles's Greek"—still spoken by tramps, thieves, and members of the very lowest substrata of the vulgar—as well as by some members of the upper vulgar who move in good society—are all derived from the original British, and are, in fact, the oldest words in the language. I also found that French "Argot" and the German "Rothwelsch" had the same ancient paternity.

I found, among other discoveries, that the insanely vulgar phrase, "do you twig?" was from the Gaelic twig "to understand;" that a "cove" was the Gaelic comh (mh pronounced as v) and signified a gentle or courteous person, synonymous with the equally vulgar word, a "gent"; that "bosk" (a magistrate) was derived from the Gaelic baschd, "Judgment," or a judge; that "cut stick" or cut your stick"—an intense vulgarism, which has been rendered still more vulgar, if that be possible, by the drearily comic modern phrase, "amputate your timber"—was the Gaelic cuite a steach, "quit the house;" that the equally vulgar phrase, "cut your lucky," was a corruption of the Gaelic cuite an lorgach, "quit the track!"

Among other discoveries which I made during my laborious researches, was that the apparently unmeaning choruses of many popular English and French songs and ballads, which Dr. Johnson would have treated as "gibberish," such as "Fall lal la," "Fol de rol," "Tooral looral," "Fal lero loo," "Hey, nonnie, nonnie," "Hey, derry down," "Hey, trollollie loo," and others still popular, but more greatly popular in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—were in reality the decorated remnants of Hymns to the Sun, sung by the Druids of France, and the British Isles more than two thousand years ago, all distinctly traceable to the Keltic. "Fal lal la" is a corruption of failte la la, "hail to the day," a welcome to the sun, sung by the priests at daybreak; fallal la signifies "farewell to the day," sung at sunset; "toorallourel" signifies "taith reul—pronounced tas-reul—"north star"; and laith reul—pronced las-reul—"Swift-star;" while "hey, nonnie nonnie no" signifies "hail to the noon," or the ninth hour—which at midsummer, in our northern latitudes, was reckoned from sunrise, at 3. a.m., making noon the ninth hour, or 12 o'clock by modern calculation.

Following out these clues, and a multiplicity of others which the study of Gaelic or Kymric afforded me I compiled a comprensive dictionary which I published by subscription in 1873, and dedicated by permission to the Prince of Wales, which I entitled "The Gaelic Etymology of the Languages of Western Europe, and more particularly of the English and Lowland Scotch, and of their Slang, Cant and Colloquial Dialects." In the compilation and preparation of this work I expended five years and upwards of conscientious and careful work, and by its publication I incurred a pecuniary loss of upwards of £300. The only literary encouragement I received during its progress was from Dr. Bosworth, of the University of Oxford, author of the well-known Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Grammar two works by which as he informed me, he gained first and last the handsome sum of £18,000.

MR. JUSTICE O'BRIEN ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Justice O'Brien on Monday, July 4, in opening the County Clare Assizes. Addressing the grand jury, his Lordship said:—

From all the accounts that I have received as to the state of this county in the interval since the last assizes, on which occasion it became my duty to take a survey of the state of society in reference to the maintenance of law and public order—all these accounts concur in representing that no kind of improvement whatsoever has taken place. All the reports lead me, I regret to say, to the inevitable conclusion that this county of Clare possesses the bad distinction of being the worst part of all Ireland in respect of social disturbance and disorder. They lead me to the further conclusion that the county of Clare is worse at present than it has been at any time before. The record of the actual crime is not the worst evil you have to deal with. You know there is another and a greater evil that stares you in the face every day, and that is the evil of intimidation, open or unexpressed, that permeates the whole of this community. You need not be told that there is in existence a form of unseen terrorism which interferes at present with all the relations of social life in Ireland, penetrating every class and every relation, tampering with and checking men in all their daily business and pursuits, and utterly hostile to and inconsistent with that necessary freedom and confidence of social and civil life which are the foundation of all prosperity and all happiness in the community. As so commonly has happened in the past history of Ireland, criminal means and criminal organizations once in existence are applied to other objects and other ends besides those which have brought them into existence. It is not the relation connected with land alone that is affected by it, but every relation is affected more or less. Man cannot pursue their daily avocations. They cannot buy, or they cannot employ or dismiss their servants, they cannot regulate their own domestic or family relations, without being subjected to a species of tyranny so dire that it is a wonder that some power has not risen up capable of putting down this form of oppression. This system of intimidation has produced no benefit to any class of the community. On the contrary, all the evils that may be supposed and expected to arise from a state of public disturbance, from want of confidence, from want of public order, are to be found as the consequence of that state of things. It is not alone that rents are

DO INDIAN PRINCES PROFIT BY VISITING ENGLAND?

READ with due reference to some recent incidents, the following examination of a very difficult problem by the London *Spectator* has the interest of actuality :—

It is the usual English opinion that the habit of travel must for Indian Princes be a most beneficial one. Their own continent is the most secluded and separate region of the world. The Princes, it is argued, must gain by increased knowledge and experience, by contact with English statesman and ruling minds, and by their observation of a civilisation so vastly superior to their own. They must, too, perceive, as they never perceived before, the width of the base upon which English power rests, the multitude of the people, their immense achievements in science, and, above all, their development of military and maritime power. What can a native hope for from rebellion, if he has seen the Docks? To be lost in London must impress a man accustomed to be first in his own State; and the Prince who has once realised the grandeur of the English capital is pretty certain not to rebel. The kindly treatment, too, that he receives must, it is said, influence him favourably towards the English people, all the more because their civility must be such an improvement on the *brusquerie*, and even harshness, of Indian civilians. All these ideas are *prima-facie* sound, and there can be no doubt that with some of the abler Indian minds these results are actually produced. Jung Bahadoor, Regent of Nepaul, went back to his hill-ranges convinced that resistance to the British was impossible, and Salar Jung kept the Durbar of Hydrabad faithful during the great Mutiny by pleading that he had lived in London and his audience had not. Occasionally, too, a Prince, usually of the minor order, is exceedingly affected by his travels, becomes a cosmopolitan gentleman, and startles the British officials who come in contact with him by the range of his knowledge and the width of his ideas.

The results are not, however, in all cases so favourable, and are in some so decidedly the other way, that the few Anglo-Indians who have really won native confidence shake their heads over the change. They point to this Prince and that Prince in whom English education has produced the worst results, either isolating him from his countrymen till he falls a helpless victim to *ennui* and melancholy, a condition ending usually in hopeless debauchery of one kind or another, or developing in him a contempt for his subjects and his household which makes of him a capricious tyrant. Lord Dufferin, who has great intellectual curiosity, has been once or twice startled, it is said, by evidence of a feeling in individual Princes not really differing from that entertained by some of the abler tyrants of Italy towards their subjects, a feeling of which the root is intellectual contempt. You can very easily neglect those you despise. On one occasion, indeed, he felt compelled to visit the expression of this scorn by sharp social penalties, which, however, have not produced the expected educational result. Many of the Princes, again return from their travels more or less soured men. They have not approved or liked European civilisation at all; on the contrary, contact with it has increased their sense of its disagreeableness. They are not crushed by it as savage chiefs are—they are too purely Aryan for that—but they are fretted by it, wearied to death with its endless restraints upon their free volition. They feel as men feel who, having lived in comparative nakedness, are compelled to put on European costume.

The charm of life for Asiatic grandees is ease—ease from the absence of compulsion to do anything, the ease which was in Tennyson's mind when he wrote of the world in which "it was always afternoon;" and this ease is the one quality wanting to the life of Europe, and especially of England. Midhat Pasha, we remember, in a wonderfully interesting conversation quoted in our columns, pointed to this ease as the attraction of Oriental life, and we are without it to a degree that, from habit, we hardly see. An Englishman, unless asleep, is hardly ever free from an invisible compulsion, either from opinion, or custom, or habits ingrained into his very nature,—the habit, for instance, of considering time as of some importance. No Asiatic, unless under authority, ever allows himself to be fettered by considerations of time. About one-half of all Europeans who visit India or China pronounce them in their hearts detestable or ridiculous countries, and the proportion is nearly as large among the Indian Princes who visit Europe. They are often not nearly so much "impressed" as is imagined, especially in England. We do not show them soldiers, they are accustomed to multitudes, and our mechanical triumphs move them not at all. India cannot be conquered with steam-hammers, and no fleet can make there the smallest difference. One of the most intelligent of their number recently declared that the one splendid sight he had seen in London was the Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall. The feats of the soldiers there had moved him to willing admiration. Even when they recognise the potential force so visible in England, it affects them, as Russia affects many English and German travellers, with a sense which is externally one of mere distaste, but internally one of angry dread.

Then the Princes are often irritated here. The English around them are indifferent, critical, and in outward bearing, "presumptuous." No kindness can secure the deference to which they are accustomed in their own States, or avoid entirely little incidents which are sometimes taken for affronts. They naturally think more of themselves than Europe thinks of them; their comparative rank among each other is constantly, and, indeed, unavoidably misunderstood; and they sometimes return to India either embittered men, or so inflated that they become embittered on their return by their inevitable fall. There is a Prince, for instance, present at this Jubilee who will return ulcerated with disappointment and another who for a twelve-month will hardly know what his true place in life is, his head will be so "filled with wind." Intercourse with Europeans does not always produce liking for Europeans, and of all the chiefs of the Mutiny, Azimoollah Khan, who knew them best, slaughtered them most cruelly and unscrupulously. The author of the Well of Cawnpore knew London society through and through, and, indeed, advised that massacre because he appreciated the English reverence for women. [?] It is not, moreover, found that the travelled Prince are reformers. They acquire very often too keen a sense of the magnitude of their task, and resign themselves to what is, with a half-cynical, half-incompetent despair.

The habit of travelling must continue, though it is checked a little by its extreme expensiveness to men who are plundered on every side, for the curiosity so gratified is the most natural of impulses; but experienced Anglo-Indians have not the hopes from it entertained by English philanthropists. Rather they will confess sometimes, in confidence, that Princes who have travelled remind them of the English nobles of the last century who had lived much abroad. Some of them came back refined, some also soured, and some hopelessly corrupted. A thorough disturbance of all mental habits, a sudden upset of all customary ways of looking at things, is not for all men a necessarily beneficial process.

UNEARTHING PAPAL AGGRESSION.

ON Tuesday, July 5, in the House of Commons, Mr. Johnston, noted as the most fervid Orangeman in the Chamber, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if his attention had been called to the statement in the Hull *Critic* of the 25th ultimo, that on Sunday, the 19th of June, in St. Charles Roman Catholic Church, Hull, "a party of blue jackets from the guardship, under the command of Lieutenant Hickey, took their places within the altar rails, and at the bugle call the sailors presented arms at the consecration and elevation of the Eucharist;" whether this statement referred to marines from H.M. gunboat Rupert, and whether the sanction of the Admiralty was given to this proceeding, and if not, what steps were proposed to be taken in reference to the matter?

The First Lord of the Admiralty believed the statements in the question were substantially correct. What he understood occurred was this: The service in the church named was one specially held in connection with her Majesty's Jubilee, and was attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Hull. The commanding officer of the Rupert considered himself justified, under the circumstances, in permitting a departure from the ordinary practice, and allowed certain of the Roman Catholic officers and seamen of the ship to carry their arms while attending divine service—a mark of respect which was usually observed in Roman Catholic churches. The Admiralty were not consulted in the matter, but my own view was, the men should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, carry their arms when they attended divine service.

A £110,000 GOVERNMENT SECRET.

ON Monday, July 4, General Sir W. Crossman asked the Secretary of State for War whether his intention had been called to articles in the journal *Engineering* of the 24th June and 1st July last, purporting to give a detailed description, with drawings, of the Brennan torpedo, for the secret of which torpedo the Government had guaranteed to the inventor the sum of £110,000, a large portion of which amount had already been paid? The Secretary for War said he was not acquainted with the secret of the Brennan torpedo, but he was assured there was nothing in the articles referred to which had not been derived from information which was open to the public. At a later stage, Sir W. Crossman asked whether the description given in the articles in question was not of such a nature as to enable any skilled mechanician to construct a serviceable torpedo of this kind? The Secretary for War said he was assured that the articles did not in any way disclose the secret.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HERESY HUNT

THE result of the Andover heresy hunt, which has occupied the attention of Protestant America for a month has already been announced. The *Andover Review* for June contained an article from which we subjoin the following extract to show the standpoint of the professors:—

We take occasion to state once more the precise object of our contention, and the grounds upon which it rests. We contend for the appointment, by the American Board, of candidates for missionary service from our congregational churches and seminaries, provided they are in all respects qualified for that service, who may not hold that the fate of all the heathen is irrevocably fixed at death; and we make our contention upon two grounds:—First, we make it in the interest of theological sincerity. We are accused of having departed from the 'ancient and traditional' theology of the American Board what was that theology? It rested upon two postulates—the indispensableness to salvation of faith in Christ, and the limitation of the opportunity for salvation to this life. The former postulate was maintained, the latter was assumed. And from these postulates the conclusion was drawn, which was accepted, believed in, and set forth in every variety of impression, of the immediate and universal perdition of the heathen. Minute calculations were made of the number of heathen in the world, as showing the number who were, with each year or, day, or moment, passing into final and irremediable perdition. Quotations illustrating this belief may be found in the pamphlet prepared not long since by the Rev. Dr A. C. Thompson, now Chairman of the Prudential Committee, entitled "Future Probation and Missions." How many, we ask, of the constituency of the American Board, hold to this "ancient and traditional" theology? We venture to say, not one in five. We challenge the introduction, at the next meeting of the Board of a resolution reaffirming this theology. The intimation has been made of late that it may be necessary to give up the next meeting largely to theological discussion. If such a discussion is the necessary method of setting aright the present issue we welcome it in the interest of truth. We also welcome it as affording a test of reality in the holding and opinions. Let the discussion allow the asking of the answering of questions. What was the ancient faith, and what are the present departures from it? What is the relative value or danger of these departures? Of the two postulates of the early faith of the Board, which can be more safely modified? Which is the more essential to an evangelical faith—belief in the relation of the race to Christ, or in its relation to time? What is the gospel—that men are saved in this life, or that they are saved by Christ? Which is the wider departure from orthodoxy, and which doctrine is more disastrous to missions—the doctrine which allows the possibility of salvation hereafter in the name of Christ and through the motive of his atonement to those who have not known Him here, or the doctrine of the sufficiency of the light of nature for those who have not the light of the gospel? Such questions as these are peculiarly pertinent in view of the recent tendencies of discussion. The main contention at present, against those who hold to the possibility of a future knowledge of Christ as a motive to salvation for those who have no such motive here, comes from those who hold, not to the doctrine of *the universal perdition of the heathen*, but to the doctrine of the insufficiency of the opportunity of their salvation under the light of nature. We do not mean that all who hold this doctrine are engaged in this contention. Far from it, by many and most honourable exceptions. But we mean that those who oppose most bitterly the hope which has been advocated upon the pages of this *Review*, are beginning to put forth, as the safe alternative, the doctrine of salvation without the gospel. And it is these brethren who are demanding of us in the interest of orthodoxy, and of harmony in the management of the Board, that we give place to them by subjection; to whom we return the only answer appropriate to such a demand—No not for one hour. And with the answer we venture to add the advice in the interest of reality in opinion and of sincerity in faith, that they ceased to put forth this modern theory of salvation as the natural and rightful heir of the "ancient and traditional" theology of the American Board. And in the second place, we urge our case in the interest of fairness as between ministers and missionaries. What is there in "the missionary service which makes it unsafe for a missionary to be entrusted with a liberty commensurate with that of his brethren who stay at home?"

A VENERABLE FIGURE.

BY the death of Mr. William Fawcett, at the venerable age of 94, an interesting career is brought to a close. There are many who will think of him only as the father of the late Professor Fawcet. But he had independent claims to recognition and remembrance. He was a North-countryman, having Kirkby Lonsdale for his native town; but when still a youth he went to live in London, and there watched the entry of the Allied Sovereigns and shook hands with Blucher. In the year of Waterloo he removed to Salisbury, and remained identified with that city up to his death. His business as a draper prospered, and in 1832 he was elected Mayor of Salisbury by the old unreformed Corporation. As he was a staunch Reformer whilst the majority were Tories, his tenure of office was a striking testimony to the high esteem which his personal qualities had won for him. The passing of the Reform Bill was celebrated with great enthusiasm, and Mr. Fawcett, who is said to have been a better popular orator than his son, presided at a public dinner given on that occasion. In 1843 Cobden and Bright, in the course of the Anti-Corn Law agitation, were at Salisbury, and visited Mr. Fawcett's house, where young Henry, then ten years old, was already imbibing those principles which became the very stamina of his after-life. Between father and son there was the greatest sympathy and even comradeship. On September 17, 1858, they went out shooting upon Hornham Hill—one of the loveliest scenes in the South of England. Both were suffering from disease of the eye more or less pronounced, and, forgetting a relative change of position, the elder Fawcett fired at a bird. He "completely shattered" the bird, but some of the pellets struck Henry Fawcett, and he was instantaneously blinded, and that for life. How he rose superior even to this crushing blow is known to all. When Henry Fawcett was a candidate for the representation of Cambridge his father came from Salisbury to support him, but Mr. F. S. Powell was the successful man. The father was again present during the memorable contest at Brighton in 1863, when, although unsuccessful, Henry Fawcett paved the way for his election two years later. Mr. William Fawcett had a warm reception when his son triumphed over "£1,500 from the Carlton and a cartload of slander." The son's brilliant career in Parliament was a source of pride and pleasure to the father, and the unexpected death of Henry Fawcett at the end of 1884 was a dreadful blow. Mr. Gladstone wrote a sympathetic letter to the father, in which he said that there had been no public man of our day whose remarkable qualities had been more fully recognised by his fellow-countrymen and more deeply embedded in their memories. Nor is it any derogation of Henry Fawcett's genius to say that he owed much to the influence of his father's home and to the lessons of liberty and duty that were taught in it. And now the father has passed away, closing a long, laborious, and useful life. The power and influence of the English middle class is explained by the character of Mr. William Fawcett.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE SPALDING ELECTION.

ON Saturday afternoon, July 2, Lord R. Churchill opened a new Conservative Club in Oxford Street, London, which has been formed chiefly by the tradesmen of the West End, and starts with a membership of over 500. The club is to be called the "Churchill Conservative Club." Lord Randolph remarked that the Unionist party had sustained a blow of considerable importance by the Lincolnshire election, the result of which was just to hand. They would not be wise if they attempted to under-estimate the importance of that result, or failed to draw from that result the lesson which it ought to teach. (Hear, hear.) They might be inclined to rely too much on their numercial strength in Parliament, and that great combination of men of all parties which formed the Unionist majority. They might be inclined to think that in that numerical majority, and in that combination, they possessed all the elements necessary to maintain upon their side the great mass of the people. If that were so, the Lincolnshire election would teach them that they must not alone rely on the elements he had described, but that they must make the most strenuous endeavours at once, and without loss of time, to recover any little ground they might have lost in the country, and impress upon the minds of the people of this country that the party of order, the party of union, and the party of the Empire did not exist for the purpose of a Parliamentary campaign only, but existed and had the power and the will to give to the masses of the people that legislation and that progress which the masses of the people desired. (Loud cheers.) He did not think for a moment that there was anything in the Lincoln election which should cause alarm in the minds of the members of the Unionist party. It was a mere incident—one undoubtedly of significance, but not one of ill omen. (Hear, hear.)

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Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapur	Kasbe
Mirjee	Kurull (for Sanger)	Sirwa Bridge	Nasik
Moosawurda	Nurshingpur	Nandoora	Nasik Road
Sirowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullaur	Chinnoor
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Grant Road	Wevjee	Chumargaum	Mahmooda
Mahalumee	Sunjan	Tallol	Surutee
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Mahmooda
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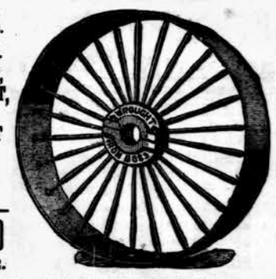

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